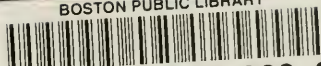


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LABOR BULLETIN

OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF

MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 27.

AUGUST, 1903.

CONTAINING:

ALIENS IN INDUSTRY.

IMMIGRATION ACT OF THE UNITED STATES.

LABOR DAY.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1903.

QUARTERLY RECORD OF STRIKES.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

PREPARED AND EDITED BY THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

CHAS. F. PIDGIN, *Chief.*

FRANK H. DROWN, *First Clerk.*

WM. G. GRUNDY, *Second Clerk.*



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1903.

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In a population like that of Massachusetts, made up of immigrants from nearly every country upon the face of the globe, it is obviously of great importance to know to what extent the foreign born assimilate themselves with our political system, and also to learn what position they take among our industrial forces.

Part II of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau for 1882 related to CITIZENSHIP, and showed the composition of the voting population of the State. In his analysis of the tables therein presented, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, at that time Chief of the Bureau, said: "There are but few States that can determine for themselves the facts herein shown for Massachusetts. A statistical picture is given of not only the popula-



COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

ROOMS 250-258, STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

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Part II of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Bureau for 1882 related to CITIZENSHIP, and showed the composition of the voting population of the State. In his analysis of the tables therein presented, Hon. Carroll D. Wright, at that time Chief of the Bureau, said: "There are but few States that can determine for themselves the facts herein shown for Massachusetts. A statistical picture is given of not only the population and legal voters of each municipality, but of the male population of voting age of each of the leading foreign elements in our midst, viz.: the English, Irish, Canadians, and Germans. Popular estimates relating to the points covered by the table have been very unsatisfactory. Party canvassers have not known the strength of the non-naturalized or alien population, and the public generally has vastly over-estimated the voting power of our adopted citizens; and the same over-estimate has been made by the adopted citizens themselves."

The analysis continued: "The labor problems of different generations would be less troublesome, both to labor and capital, if the workmen would take such educated interest in public affairs. . . . This Part on Citizenship has been prepared for the express purpose of stimu-

lating such interest. Our youth should be brought up to comprehend the elements of government, as indicated by fundamental law, with some understanding of the methods by which government is administered. They would then better appreciate the return which comes from taxation, and be more capable of levying taxes. Our voting population, on account of its deplorable indifference to the suffrage, deserves more severe criticism than do foreign born residents for not becoming naturalized, for, if our native born voters cannot take the trouble to vote, they cannot expect those who have grown up under different institutions, and often speaking a different language, to take a very ardent interest in the growth and prosperity of the Republic. The example of an interested, well-informed, native voting population will stimulate the desire in all new-comers to become a part of the body politic, with all the privileges belonging to such membership."

In Part II of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau for 1888 appeared an article entitled CITIZENS AND ALIENS. In this Part comparative figures with those given in the Report for 1882 are presented, relating not only to the political classification of the foreign born residents, but also to the presence of aliens in the industries of the Commonwealth. Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, at that time Chief of the Bureau, in his analysis of the tables, said: "The industrial development of the Commonwealth, and the changes in the composition of our population due to immigration fostered by this development, affect to a large degree the elements of political citizenship. . . . The presence in a republic of a large alien population, taking no active part in political affairs, would of itself constitute a menace to free institutions. . . . Organized force, as opposed to the State, has no place where, as with us, the State is only another name for the people. But this theory, which lies at the basis of our political structure, can only have practical effect in proportion as all classes to whom political citizenship is possible avail themselves of its powers and assume its responsibilities. It is not too strong a statement to say that every inequality affecting wage workers, so far as such inequality is supported by existing law, could be removed through the orderly exercise of the functions of citizenship. This is in accordance with the genius of our institutions. . . . The immigrant who comes here filled with prejudice against the social order, and determined to remain unconnected with our political system, is no longer desired; but against him who seeks enlarged opportunity, and greater civil and industrial liberty, and who is ready to do his part toward sustaining our institutions, no criticism is valid. A foreign born population of the latter class has proved essential to the prosperity of the State, in the industrial development of which it has had so large a share. It should share in our political life, and should feel that it has a stake in the common welfare. It can do this effectively in no other way than through the acquirement of political citizenship. The dangerous vote is the unintelligent and the

conscienceless vote, and this may be native born as well as foreign born. . . . An alien population indifferent to citizenship, or opposed to our institutions, and a citizen population indifferent to the exercise of its rights are equally to be deplored. Public opinion should look with equal disfavor upon each."

It will be noticed that in both of the Parts referred to, the question of citizenship, as relating to our foreign born population, has been considered, while in the Report for 1888, the presence of aliens among our industrial workers was shown by means of comparative tables. In the present article the presence of aliens in our industrial forces will be considered only, their political relations being reserved for a subsequent Bulletin.

In 1875, the total population of the State was 1,651,912, of which 794,383 were males. The number of aliens, including as such those males comprehended by the definition hereinbefore given, was 79,136; representing 4.79 per cent of the total population and 9.96 per cent of the total number of males.

In 1885, the total population was 1,942,141, of which 932,884 were males. The number of aliens was 99,131, forming 5.10 per cent of the total population and 10.63 per cent of the total males.

In 1895, the total population was 2,500,183, of which 1,214,701 were males. The aliens numbered 160,610, being 6.42 per cent of the total population and 13.22 per cent of the whole number of males.

It will thus be seen that the aliens showed an increase, both as regards total population and total males in 1885 as compared with 1875, and in 1895 as compared with 1885. In other words, the number of aliens in this Commonwealth has more than kept pace with the increase in total population and in the total number of males, indicating plainly that the immigrants have not complied with the naturalization laws of the United States, and have failed to become citizens.

To what class or classes of immigrants these increases are due will be brought out in a forthcoming article to be prepared and presented in a future issue of the Bulletin. Our present purpose, as previously stated, is to show to what extent the aliens have become incorporated with our industrial forces, and to show in what industries they are now employed. We shall show the distribution by industry for 151,303; the remaining 9,307 are omitted for the reason that they came from foreign countries having but a small representation when distributed over the different classes of occupations, or, as in the case of a small number, the place of birth being unknown, it was impossible to classify them under any particular country.

The first table shows the place of birth of the aliens considered, the number born in the specified countries, or whose descent can be traced to those countries, with percentages showing the respective strength for each country of the whole number considered.

Aliens in Industry.

PLACE OF BIRTH AND DESCENT.	Number	Percentages
Ireland,	39,468	24.57
Canada (French),	29,445	18.33
England,	14,527	9.05
Canada (English),	9,440	5.88
Nova Scotia,	9,053	5.64
Sweden,	7,855	4.89
Italy,	7,702	4.80
Russia,	7,359	4.58
Scotland,	5,940	3.70
Germany,	5,349	3.33
Portugal,	4,722	2.94
Poland,	3,156	1.97
New Brunswick,	2,785	1.73
Newfoundland,	1,687	1.05
Prince Edward Island,	1,266	0.79
France,	1,240	0.77
Wales,	304	0.19
Other foreign countries and unknown,	9,307	5.79
TOTAL,	160,610	100.00

Examining the table, we find that the aliens in the Commonwealth, who were born in Ireland or of Irish descent, number 39,468, or 24.57 per cent of the whole number of aliens; those born in Canada, of French extraction, 29,445, or 18.33 per cent; those born in England, 14,527, or 9.05 per cent. The aliens born in the three countries just named number 83,440, or 51.95 per cent of the whole number of aliens. The remaining countries, omitting those born in foreign countries not specified and those whose birthplace was unknown, represented 67,863 aliens, or 42.26 per cent.

We now pass to a consideration of the countries in detail.

Aliens in Industry, born in Ireland or of Irish Descent.

The first table shows the number of aliens born in Ireland, or of Irish descent, with specification of the class of occupation in which they are engaged, together with a more detailed statement of the particular branch of industry in which they are employed.

The number born in Ireland and the number born in other foreign countries, but of Irish parentage, are given in separate columns, the third column showing the totals. In the fourth and fifth columns of the table is a classification by literate and illiterate, the illiterate including those who at the time of the enumeration could not read or write the English language.

Aliens Born in Ireland or of Irish Descent.

OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Ireland	Born in other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
<i>Government,</i>	284	14	298	247	51
National government,	19	-	19	16	3
State government,	22	4	26	24	2
City and town government,	162	4	166	120	46
Army,	34	2	36	36	-
Navy,	47	4	51	51	-
<i>Professional,</i>	126	29	155	141	14
Religion,	57	11	68	62	6
Law,	1	1	2	2	-
Medicine,	7	6	13	13	-
Literature,	7	-	7	7	-
Art,	6	1	7	7	-
Music,	8	1	9	9	-
Amusements,	1	2	3	3	-
Education,	10	3	13	13	-
Science,	29	4	33	25	8
<i>Domestic Service,</i>	1,030	92	1,122	1,046	76
Boarding and lodging,	365	50	415	391	24
Housewives and housework,	2	1	3	-	3
Domestic service (private families),	663	41	704	655	49
<i>Personal Service,</i>	705	83	793	661	132
<i>Trade,</i>	1,130	200	1,330	1,214	116
Merchants and dealers,	319	54	373	332	41
Salesmen and saleswomen,	181	42	223	217	6
Accountants, bookkeepers, clerks, etc.,	281	57	338	327	11
Agents, bankers, brokers, etc.,	134	30	164	160	4
Messengers, porters, etc.,	215	17	232	173	54
<i>Transportation,</i>	3,940	371	4,311	3,559	752
Carriers on roads,	2,594	260	2,854	2,415	439
Carriers on steam railroads,	1,215	76	1,291	1,005	286
Carriers on seas and rivers,	131	35	166	139	27
<i>Agriculture,</i>	960	39	999	604	395
Agriculture,	936	39	975	586	389
Care of animals, etc.,	24	-	24	18	6
<i>The Fisheries,</i>	194	31	225	104	121
<i>Manufactures,</i>	10,900	1,839	12,739	10,594	2,145
Agricultural implements,	19	-	19	14	5
Arms and ammunition,	11	1	12	10	2
Artisans' tools,	24	4	28	24	4
Awnings, sails, tents, etc.,	2	1	3	3	-
Boots and shoes,	915	119	1,034	900	134
Boxes (paper and wooden),	21	8	29	27	2
Brick, tiles, and sewer pipe,	28	4	32	25	7
Brooms, brushes, and mops,	10	4	14	14	-
Building,	2,371	492	2,863	2,366	497
Burial cases, caskets, coffins, etc.,	6	-	6	5	1
Buttons and dress trimmings,	3	-	3	2	1
Carpets,	48	8	56	42	14
Carriages and wagons,	174	44	218	199	19
Cement, kaolin, lime, and plaster,	5	1	6	4	2
Chemical preparations (compounded),	5	-	5	5	-
Clocks, watches, and jewelry,	40	7	47	39	8
Clothing,	258	43	301	273	28
Concrete walks, paving, etc.,	17	-	17	12	5
Cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus,	28	7	35	29	6
Cordage and twine,	31	6	37	32	5
Corks, bungs, and taps,	1	-	1	1	-
Cotton goods,	1,175	384	1,559	1,220	339
Drugs and medicines,	4	1	5	4	-
Dyestuffs,	4	-	4	4	-
Earthen, plaster, and stone ware,	6	1	7	7	-
Electrical apparatus and appliances,	107	26	133	123	10
Electroplating,	2	-	2	2	-
Emery and sand paper and cloth, etc.,	7	1	8	8	-
Fertilizers,	5	-	5	5	-
Flax, hemp, jute, and linen goods,	34	10	44	25	19
Food preparations,	295	35	328	290	38
Furniture,	109	26	135	122	13
Gas and residual products,	57	1	58	43	15
Glass,	9	4	13	12	1
Glue, isinglass, and starch,	24	1	25	20	5
Hair work (animal and human),	3	-	3	2	1
Hose: rubber, linen, etc.,	45	5	50	46	4
Hosiery and knit goods,	20	-	20	18	2
Ink, mucilage, and paste,	4	-	4	4	-
Ivory, bone, shell, and horn goods, etc.,	27	2	29	26	3
Leather,	786	39	825	619	206
Liquors and beverages (not spirituous),	7	3	10	10	-

Aliens Born in Ireland or of Irish Descent — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Ireland	Born in other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
<i>Manufactures — Con.</i>					
Liquors: malt, distilled and fermented,	52	3	55	51	4
Lumber,	24	13	37	30	7
Machines and machinery,	441	72	513	447	66
Metals and metallic goods,	1,210	171	1,381	1,177	204
Mixed textiles,	12	-	12	7	5
Models, lasts, and patterns,	9	3	12	11	1
Musical instruments and materials,	26	11	37	35	2
Oils and illuminating fluids,	2	-	2	2	-
Paints, colors, and crude chemicals,	6	-	6	6	-
Paper and paper goods,	440	27	467	381	86
Perfumes, toilet articles, etc.,	-	1	1	1	-
Photographs and photographic materials,	2	-	2	2	-
Polishes and dressing,	3	-	3	3	-
Printing, publishing, and bookbinding,	66	36	102	102	-
Print works, dye works, and bleacheries,	148	15	163	140	23
Railroad construction and equipment,	20	6	26	26	-
Rubber and elastic goods,	322	29	351	317	34
Saddlery and harness,	55	10	65	62	3
Scientific instruments and appliances,	10	4	14	14	-
Shipbuilding,	13	14	27	27	-
Silk and silk goods,	18	2	20	15	5
Sporting and athletic goods,	13	3	16	14	2
Stone,	243	30	273	233	40
Straw and palm leaf goods,	19	-	19	14	5
Tallow, candles, soap, and grease,	34	-	34	27	7
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars,	3	1	9	8	1
Toys and games (children's),	2	-	2	1	1
Trunks and valises,	2	1	3	3	-
Whips, lashes, and stocks,	2	-	2	2	-
Wooden goods,	69	33	102	95	7
Woollen goods,	833	56	889	652	237
Worsted goods,	49	12	61	52	9
<i>Mining,</i>	143	7	150	91	59
<i>Laborers,</i>	13,886	589	14,475	9,722	4,753
Laborers (agriculture),	2,168	101	2,269	1,541	728
Laborers (manufactures),	3,120	167	3,287	2,453	834
Laborers (other),	8,598	321	8,919	5,728	3,191
<i>Apprentices,</i>	58	5	63	60	3
<i>Students,</i>	21	3	24	24	-
<i>Retired,</i>	912	33	945	415	530
<i>Not Gainful, etc.,</i>	46	2	48	34	14
<i>Unemployed Twelve Months,</i>	522	46	568	314	254
<i>Dependents,</i>	845	22	867	335	532
<i>At Home,</i>	11	-	11	4	7
<i>Not Stated,</i>	318	27	345	237	108

RECAPITULATION.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Ireland	Born in other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	36,031	3,437	39,468	29,406	10,062
Government,	284	14	298	247	51
Professional,	126	29	155	141	14
Domestic service,	1,030	92	1,122	1,046	76
Personal service,	705	88	793	661	132
Trade,	1,130	200	1,330	1,214	116
Transportation,	3,940	371	4,311	3,559	752
Agriculture,	960	39	999	604	395
The Fisheries,	194	31	225	104	121
Manufactures,	10,900	1,839	12,739	10,594	2,145
Mining,	143	7	150	91	59
Laborers,	13,886	589	14,475	9,722	4,753

RECAPITULATION — Concluded.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Ireland	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE — CON.					
Apprentices,	58	5	63	60	3
Students,	21	3	24	24	—
Retired,	912	33	945	415	530
Not gainful, etc.,	46	2	48	34	14
Unemployed twelve months,	522	46	568	314	254
Dependents,	845	22	867	335	532
At home,	11	—	11	4	7
Not stated,	318	27	345	237	108

It would be a waste of time, space, and money to repeat in text form the results so plainly shown in the preceding table; but there are certain salient lines which will bear repetition.

Of the 166 aliens born in Ireland employed by city and town governments, 46 were illiterate. Naturally, but few illiterates were found in the professional class. The line "Housewives and Housework," under Domestic Service, needs explanation. Three persons are mentioned in this classification, but it should be borne in mind that this relates to males who performed the duties belonging to housewives or to those usually engaged in housework. Of the 704 employed in domestic service in private families, but 49 were illiterate. The exhibit for those engaged in Trade shows that 116 out of 1,330 were illiterate; and of the 4,311 engaged in Transportation, 752 were illiterate. The proportion of illiterates among those engaged in Agriculture is quite large, numbering 395 out of a total of 999; but this proportion is largely exceeded in the Fisheries, where 121 out of 225 are classed as illiterate.

Considering Manufactures as a whole, we find 2,145 illiterates among 12,739 aliens employed in the various manufacturing industries. The noticeable lines, based upon numerical prominence, are: 134 illiterates out of 1,034 employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes; 497 out of 2,863 engaged in the building trades; 339 out of 1,559 employed in cotton mills; 206 out of 825 engaged in the manufacture of leather; 204 out of 1,381 workers in metals and the making of metallic goods; and 237 out of 889 employed in woollen mills.

The illiterate laborers represent a large proportion of the whole number, there being 4,753 illiterates out of a total of 14,475. There were 728 out of 2,269 of the laborers engaged in agriculture; 834 out of 3,287 employed in manufactures; and 3,191 out of 8,919 laborers employed in industries not connected with either agriculture or manufactures, who were illiterate.

Of the 945 persons who had retired with a competency, 530, or the majority, were illiterate. On the other hand, of those who were dependent upon charity for their support, 532 out of 867 were illiterate.

We next present a recapitulation showing for each class of occupation, first, the number of literate aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent, with percentages; second, the number of illiterates, with similar specifications; third, the aggregate (literate and illiterate combined), with the same detail; and fourth, the percentages of literate and illiterate in each class of occupation.

Aliens Born in Ireland or of Irish Descent.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	29,406	100.00	10,062	100.00	39,468	100.00	74.51	25.49
Government,	247	0.84	51	0.51	298	0.76	82.89	17.11
Professional,	141	0.48	14	0.14	155	0.39	90.97	9.03
Domestic service,	1,046	3.56	76	0.75	1,122	2.84	93.23	6.77
Personal service,	661	2.25	132	1.31	793	2.01	88.35	16.65
Trade,	1,214	4.13	116	1.15	1,330	3.37	91.28	8.72
Transportation,	3,559	12.10	752	7.47	4,311	10.92	82.56	17.44
Agriculture,	604	2.05	395	3.93	999	2.53	60.46	39.54
The Fisheries,	104	0.35	121	1.20	225	0.57	46.22	53.78
Manufactures,	10,594	36.03	2,145	21.32	12,739	32.28	83.16	16.84
Mining,	91	0.31	59	0.59	150	0.38	60.67	39.33
Laborers,	9,722	33.06	4,753	47.24	14,475	36.68	67.16	32.84
Apprentices,	60	0.20	3	0.03	63	0.16	95.24	4.76
Students,	24	0.08	-	-	24	0.06	100.00	-
Retired,	415	1.41	530	5.27	945	2.39	43.92	56.08
Not gainful, etc.,	34	0.12	14	0.14	48	0.12	70.83	29.17
Unemployed twelve months,	314	1.07	254	2.52	568	1.44	55.28	44.72
Dependents,	335	1.14	532	5.29	867	2.20	38.64	61.36
At home,	4	0.01	7	0.07	11	0.03	36.36	63.64
Not stated,	237	0.81	108	1.07	345	0.87	68.70	31.30

The table is so graphic that but little special analysis is required. Considering numbers and their relative percentages first, we find that of the 39,468 aliens, representing 100 per cent, 4,311, or 10.92 per cent, are employed in Transportation; 12,739, or 32.28 per cent, in Manufactures; while 14,475, or 36.68 per cent, are Laborers. These three classes represent 79.88 per cent of the whole number of aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent.

Comparing the percentages of literate aliens in each class with the percentages of illiterates in the same class, some interesting facts are brought to light. Of the aliens in government service, 82.89 per cent are literate and 17.11 per cent illiterate; in Agriculture, 60.46 per cent are literate and 39.54 per cent illiterate; among those who have retired with a competency, 43.92 per cent are literate and 56.08 per cent illiterate; of the Dependents, 38.64 per cent are literate and 61.36 per cent illiterate.

Considering the three classes of occupations giving employment to the greatest number of aliens, Transportation, Manufactures, and Laborers, we find that of those employed in Transportation 82.56 per cent are literate and 17.44 illiterate; in Manufactures, 83.16 per cent literate and 16.84 illiterate; while 67.16 per cent of the laborers are literate and 32.84 per cent illiterate.

A closer examination of the detail tables brings out the fact that aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent are employed in 115 branches

of occupation; in 82 of these branches some illiterate aliens are employed, while in 33 of them none of the aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent are illiterate, all being able to read and write. In the manufacturing industries the Irish aliens are found in 74 branches, in 51 of which some of those so employed are illiterate.

In the final tables of this article the number of literate and illiterate aliens in each class of occupation and for the 17 countries are brought together for comparative purposes.

Aliens Born in Canada of French Descent.

In the preceding tables for Ireland the branches of occupation have been given in detail; under Manufactures, for instance, the number of aliens employed in each branch of occupation in that industry has been given in detail, such as Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Cotton Goods, Paper and Paper Goods, Woollen Goods, etc.

To present these detail tables for the other 16 countries considered in this article would consume too much space, and for that reason only the recapitulations showing the occupations by classes will be given in print. The information in detail is on file in the office, and can be supplied to those who may desire it. In the analysis for each country, however, some of the more important detail lines will be given, as indicative of the kind of information that can be supplied.

For a clearer understanding of the tables, another point of information is needed and is herewith supplied. It will be noted in the detail table for Ireland that opposite the branch of occupation line "Housewives and Housework," and also opposite the class headings "Not Gainful, etc.," "At Home," "Not Stated," figures appear. These figures are omitted in the showings for 16 of the 17 countries considered, for the following reason: In the table for Ireland 407 aliens were found in the classes mentioned; Housewives and Housework, three; Not Gainful, etc., 48; At Home, 11; and Not Stated, 345. In the 16 countries considered there were 876 aliens, distributed as follows: Housewives and Housework, 28; Not Gainful, etc., 50; At Home, 16; and Not Stated, 782. To have located these 876 persons, so as to have included them in the table under the proper column-head classifications, would have required the handling of nearly two hundred thousand schedules. It was not thought worth while to give the time or expend the money for such a slight return. For that reason these lines are omitted in the presentation for Canadian French and for those which follow.

In making up the first table which appears in this article showing aliens in Massachusetts, these 876 have been included with the 9,307 classified under "Other foreign countries and unknown." The aggregate, 876, is so small that when distributed among the 16 countries (excluding Ireland), the number allotted to each would have no appreciable effect upon the numerical presentation, or upon the percentages.

A recapitulation of the detail table for aliens born in Canada of French parentage follows:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Canada (French)	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	28,621	824	29,445	16,334	13,111
Government,	56	1	57	27	30
Professional,	225	7	232	220	12
Domestic service,	164	2	166	114	52
Personal service,	735	25	763	473	290
Trade,	1,287	54	1,341	1,146	195
Transportation,	1,797	91	1,888	1,001	887
Agriculture,	480	7	487	209	278
The Fisheries,	500	6	506	352	154
Manufactures,	16,185	483	16,668	9,864	6,804
Mining,	261	2	263	115	148
Laborers,	5,614	126	5,740	2,389	3,351
Apprentices,	17	-	17	13	4
Students,	16	1	17	17	-
Retired,	566	10	576	176	400
Unemployed twelve months,	183	2	185	77	108
Dependents,	535	4	539	141	398

The whole number is 29,445, of which 28,621 were born in Canada of French parentage, while 824 were born in other foreign countries of French parentage. Of the aggregate, 16,334 were literate and 13,111 were illiterate.

Considering those classes of occupations in which at least 1,000 aliens were employed, we find that in Trade there were 1,341 aliens, 1,146 of whom were literate and 195 illiterate; in Transportation, of 1,888 aliens, 1,001 were literate and 887 illiterate; in Manufactures, 16,668 aliens were employed, of whom 9,864 were literate and 6,804 illiterate; the Laborers numbered 5,740, of whom 2,389 were literate and 3,351 were illiterate.

The second recapitulation shows the literate and illiterate aliens, by classes of occupations, with aggregates and percentages.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	16,334	100.00	13,111	100.00	29,445	100.00	55.47	44.53
Government,	27	0.16	30	0.23	57	0.19	47.37	52.63
Professional,	220	1.35	12	0.09	232	0.79	94.83	5.17
Domestic service,	114	0.70	52	0.40	166	0.56	68.67	31.33
Personal service,	473	2.90	290	2.21	763	2.59	61.99	38.01
Trade,	1,146	7.02	195	1.48	1,341	4.56	85.46	14.54
Transportation,	1,001	6.13	887	6.77	1,888	6.41	53.02	46.98
Agriculture,	209	1.28	278	2.12	487	1.65	42.92	57.08
The Fisheries,	352	2.15	154	1.17	506	1.72	69.57	30.43
Manufactures,	9,864	60.39	6,804	51.90	16,668	56.61	59.18	40.82
Mining,	115	0.70	148	1.13	263	0.89	43.73	56.27
Laborers,	2,389	14.63	3,351	25.56	5,740	19.49	41.62	58.38
Apprentices,	13	0.08	4	0.03	17	0.06	76.47	23.53
Students,	17	0.10	-	-	17	0.06	100.00	-
Retired,	176	1.08	400	3.05	576	1.96	30.56	69.44
Unemployed twelve months,	77	0.47	108	0.82	185	0.63	41.62	58.38
Dependents,	141	0.86	398	3.04	539	1.83	26.16	73.84

A few salient lines are considered by way of illustration. Of the aggregate number of aliens, 29,445, 55.47 per cent were literate and

44.53 per cent illiterate. Of the aliens employed in Trade, 85.46 per cent were literate and 14.54 per cent illiterate; of those engaged in Transportation, 53.02 per cent were literate and 46.98 per cent illiterate; in the manufacturing industries, of the aliens employed 59.18 per cent were literate and 40.82 per cent illiterate; of the Laborers, 41.62 per cent were literate and 58.38 per cent illiterate.

Referring to the detail tables which are on file in the office, we find that of 597 merchants and dealers, 447 were literate and 150 illiterate; of 1,416 persons employed as carriers on roads, 743 were literate and 673 illiterate; of 441 employed as carriers on steam railroads, 238 were literate and 203 illiterate. Considering the manufacturing industries, 1,663 aliens are employed in the manufacture of boots and shoes, of whom 1,077 were literate and 586 illiterate. In the building trades, of a total of 3,932 aliens, 2,421 were literate and 1,511 illiterate. In cotton mills, with a total of 4,939 aliens employed, 2,655 were literate and 2,284 illiterate; of 926 employed in woollen and worsted mills, 476 were literate and 450 illiterate. Of a total of 5,740 laborers, 2,389 were literate and 3,351 illiterate; these including 1,078 agricultural laborers, of whom 473 were literate and 605 illiterate; 1,857 employed in manufacturing establishments, of whom 843 were literate and 1,014 illiterate; and 2,805 general laborers, comprising 1,073 literate and 1,732 illiterate.

To summarize, 108 branches of occupation are represented in which the Canadian French are employed. In 16 branches all employés are literate, while in 92 different branches some illiterate employés are engaged.

Aliens Born in England or of English Descent.

As shown in the following recapitulation, the number of aliens born in England or of English parentage is 14,527, of whom 13,957 were literate and 570 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in England	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	12,891	1,636	14,527	13,957	570
Government,	58	7	65	65	-
Professional,	285	40	325	324	1
Domestic service,	519	35	554	540	14
Personal service,	429	52	481	482	19
Trade,	1,120	202	1,322	1,305	17
Transportation,	557	193	750	752	18
Agriculture,	381	30	411	385	26
The Fisheries,	38	13	51	48	3
Manufactures,	7,907	833	8,740	8,449	291
Mining,	41	2	43	39	4
Laborers,	1,089	176	1,265	1,149	116
Apprentices,	19	-	19	19	-
Students,	30	8	38	38	-
Retired,	206	17	223	198	25
Unemployed twelve months,	109	13	122	115	7
Dependents,	103	15	118	89	29

Considering those classes of occupations in which 1,000 or more aliens were employed, we find that of 1,322 who were engaged in Trade,

1,305 were literate and 17 illiterate; of the 8,740 employés in manufacturing establishments, 8,449 were literate and 291 illiterate; of the 1,265 laborers, 1,149 were literate and 116 illiterate.

The recapitulation which follows shows percentages :

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	13,957	100.00	570	100.00	14,527	100.00	96.08	3.92
Government,	65	0.47	-	-	65	0.45	100.00	-
Professional,	324	2.32	1	0.17	325	2.24	99.69	0.31
Domestic service,	540	3.87	14	2.46	554	3.81	97.47	2.53
Personal service,	462	3.31	19	3.33	481	3.31	96.05	3.95
Trade,	1,305	9.35	17	2.98	1,322	9.10	98.71	1.29
Transportation,	732	5.24	18	3.16	750	5.16	97.60	2.40
Agriculture,	385	2.76	26	4.56	411	2.83	93.67	6.33
The Fisheries,	48	0.34	3	0.53	51	0.35	94.12	5.88
Manufactures,	8,449	60.54	291	51.05	8,740	60.16	96.67	3.33
Mining,	39	0.28	4	0.70	43	0.30	90.70	9.30
Laborers,	1,149	8.23	116	20.35	1,265	8.71	90.83	9.17
Apprentices,	19	0.14	-	-	19	0.13	100.00	-
Students,	38	0.27	-	-	38	0.26	100.00	-
Retired,	198	1.42	25	4.39	223	1.54	88.79	11.21
Unemployed twelve months,	115	0.82	7	1.23	122	0.84	94.26	5.74
Dependents,	89	0.64	29	5.09	118	0.81	75.42	24.58

Of those engaged in Trade, 98.71 per cent were literate and 1.29 per cent illiterate; of those employed in Manufactures, 96.67 per cent were literate and 3.33 per cent illiterate; while 90.83 per cent of the Laborers were literate and 9.17 per cent illiterate.

The percentages of illiteracy by classes of occupations being so small, it follows that the detail lines under each class must be unimportant when compared with the aggregate. In fact, out of 112 branches of occupation in which English aliens are found, in but 48 of them are there any illiterate aliens, and the number in each case is small.

Aliens Born in Canada of English Descent.

The aliens born in Canada of English parentage number 9,440, of whom 8,929 are literate and 512 illiterate.

A recapitulation by classes of occupations is subjoined.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Canada (English)	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	9,184	256	9,440	8,928	512
Government,	56	2	58	57	1
Professional,	96	1	97	96	1
Domestic service,	134	3	137	133	4
Personal service,	270	6	276	262	14
Trade,	890	26	916	903	13
Transportation,	1,230	17	1,247	1,205	42
Agriculture,	102	4	106	97	9
The Fisheries,	1,317	23	1,340	1,239	101
Manufactures,	3,973	140	4,113	3,929	184
Mining,	48	-	48	37	11
Laborers,	922	29	951	833	118
Apprentices,	15	-	15	15	-
Students,	29	-	29	29	-
Retired,	38	1	39	34	5
Unemployed twelve months,	41	3	44	40	4
Dependents,	23	1	24	19	5

There are three classes of occupations in which more than 1,000 aliens were employed; these are Transportation, with a total of 1,247, of whom 1,205 were literate and 42 illiterate; the Fisheries, with 1,340, of whom 1,239 were literate and 101 illiterate; and Manufactures, with 4,113 aliens, of whom 3,929 were literate and 184 illiterate.

A second recapitulation, with percentages, follows:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	8,925	100.00	512	100.00	9,440	100.00	94.58	5.42
Government,	57	0.64	1	0.19	58	0.62	98.28	1.72
Professional,	96	1.08	1	0.19	97	1.03	98.97	1.03
Domestic service,	133	1.49	4	0.78	137	1.45	97.08	2.92
Personal service,	262	2.93	14	2.73	276	2.92	94.93	5.07
Trade,	903	10.11	13	2.54	916	9.70	98.58	1.42
Transportation,	1,205	13.50	42	8.20	1,247	13.21	96.63	3.37
Agriculture,	97	1.09	9	1.76	106	1.12	91.51	8.49
The Fisheries,	1,239	13.88	101	19.73	1,340	14.20	92.46	7.54
Manufactures,	3,929	44.01	184	35.94	4,113	43.57	95.53	4.47
Mining,	87	0.41	11	2.15	48	0.51	77.08	22.92
Laborers,	833	9.33	118	23.05	951	10.07	87.59	12.41
Apprentices,	15	0.17	-	-	15	0.16	100.00	-
Students,	29	0.32	-	-	29	0.31	100.00	-
Retired,	34	0.38	5	0.98	39	0.41	87.18	12.82
Unemployed twelve months,	40	0.45	4	0.78	44	0.47	90.91	9.09
Dependents,	19	0.21	5	0.98	24	0.25	79.17	20.83

Of the 1,247 aliens engaged in Transportation, 96.63 per cent were literate and 3.37 per cent illiterate; of the 1,340 engaged in the Fisheries, 92.46 per cent were literate and 7.54 per cent illiterate; of those employed in manufacturing industries, 95.53 per cent were literate and 4.47 per cent illiterate; while of the Laborers, numbering 951, 87.59 per cent were literate and 12.41 per cent were illiterate.

Considering the branches of occupation, we find that the aliens of specified birth and descent were employed in 98 branches, and in 45 of these some of them were illiterate, while in 53 branches all of the aliens employed were literate.

Aliens Born in Nova Scotia or of Nova Scotian Descent.

As shown in the following recapitulation, of the aliens born in Nova Scotia or of Nova Scotian parentage, 9,058 in number, 8,592 are literate and 466 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Nova Scotia	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	8,592	166	9,058	8,592	466
Government,	87	-	87	86	1
Professional,	77	-	77	77	-
Domestic service,	187	4	191	185	6
Personal service,	223	6	229	226	3
Trade,	717	17	734	720	14
Transportation,	1,290	22	1,312	1,276	36
Agriculture,	282	3	285	266	19
The Fisheries,	175	2	177	157	20
Manufactures,	4,225	84	4,309	4,154	155
Mining,	19	-	19	19	-
Laborers,	1,437	19	1,456	1,258	198
Apprentices,	11	-	11	11	-
Students,	29	1	30	30	-
Retired,	50	1	51	50	1
Unemployed twelve months,	40	4	44	40	4
Dependents,	43	3	46	37	9

Of the 1,312 aliens who are engaged in Transportation, 1,276 are literate and 36 illiterate; of the 4,309 employed in manufacturing industries, 4,154 are literate and 155 illiterate; while of 1,456 laborers, 1,258 are literate and 198 illiterate.

The usual recapitulation, with percentages, is subjoined.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	8,592	100.00	466	100.00	9,058	100.00	94.86	5.14
Government,	86	1.00	1	0.21	87	0.96	98.85	1.15
Professional,	77	0.90	-	-	77	0.85	100.00	-
Domestic service,	185	2.15	6	1.29	191	2.11	96.86	3.14
Personal service,	226	2.63	3	0.64	229	2.53	98.69	1.31
Trade,	720	8.38	14	3.01	734	8.10	98.09	1.91
Transportation,	1,276	14.85	36	7.73	1,312	14.49	97.26	2.74
Agriculture,	266	3.10	19	4.08	285	3.15	93.33	6.67
The Fisheries,	157	1.83	20	4.29	177	1.95	88.70	11.30
Manufactures,	4,154	48.35	155	33.26	4,309	47.57	96.40	3.60
Mining,	19	0.22	-	-	19	0.21	100.00*	-
Laborers,	1,258	14.64	198	42.49	1,456	16.07	86.40	13.60
Apprentices,	11	0.13	-	-	11	0.12	100.00	-
Students,	30	0.35	-	-	30	0.33	100.00	-
Retired,	50	0.58	1	0.21	51	0.56	98.04	1.96
Unemployed twelve months,	40	0.46	4	0.86	44	0.49	90.91	9.09
Dependents,	37	0.43	9	1.93	46	0.51	80.43	19.57

Considering the 1,312 aliens of Nova Scotian birth or descent engaged in Transportation, we find 97.26 per cent were literate and 2.74 per cent illiterate; of those employed in manufacturing industries, 96.40 per cent were literate and 3.60 per cent illiterate; while of the Laborers, 86.40 per cent were literate and 13.60 per cent illiterate.

Examining the detail tables which are on file in the office, we find that aliens born in Nova Scotia or of Nova Scotian parentage are employed in 103 branches of occupation; in 46 of these some illiterate aliens are found, while in 57 of the branches of occupation, all the aliens of specified birth and descent are literate.

Aliens Born in Sweden or of Swedish Descent.

Of the 7,855 aliens born in Sweden or of Swedish parentage, 7,400 were literate and 455 were illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Sweden	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	7,817	38	7,855	7,400	455
Government,	18	-	18	15	3
Professional,	78	-	78	78	-
Domestic service,	169	-	169	162	7
Personal service,	132	-	132	127	5
Trade,	213	4	217	212	5
Transportation,	323	1	324	301	23
Agriculture,	110	1	111	107	4
The Fisheries,	417	2	419	412	7
Manufactures,	4,841	22	4,863	4,586	277
Mining,	183	-	183	174	9
Laborers,	1,188	7	1,195	1,101	94
Apprentices,	40	-	40	37	3
Students,	8	-	8	8	-
Retired,	26	1	27	17	10
Unemployed twelve months,	40	-	40	37	3
Dependents,	31	-	31	26	5

In but two classes of occupations are more than 1,000 aliens of Swedish birth or descent employed; these being Manufactures, with 4,863, of whom 4,586 are literate and 277 illiterate; and Laborers, 1,195 in number, of whom 1,101 are literate and 94 illiterate.

Aggregates and percentages are shown below.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	7,400	100.00	455	100.00	7,855	100.00	94.21	5.79
Government,	15	0.20	3	0.66	18	0.23	83.33	16.67
Professional,	78	1.05	-	-	78	0.99	100.00	-
Domestic service,	162	2.19	7	1.54	169	2.15	95.88	4.14
Personal service,	127	1.72	5	1.10	132	1.68	96.21	3.79
Trade,	212	2.86	5	1.10	217	2.76	97.70	2.30
Transportation,	301	4.07	23	5.05	324	4.13	92.90	7.10
Agriculture,	107	1.45	4	0.88	111	1.41	96.40	3.60
The Fisheries,	412	5.57	7	1.54	419	5.34	98.33	1.67
Manufactures,	4,586	61.97	277	60.88	4,863	61.91	94.30	5.70
Mining,	174	2.35	9	1.98	183	2.33	95.08	4.92
Laborers,	1,101	14.88	94	20.66	1,195	15.21	92.13	7.87
Apprentices,	37	0.50	3	0.66	40	0.51	92.50	7.50
Students,	8	0.11	-	-	8	0.10	100.00	-
Retired,	17	0.23	10	2.19	27	0.34	62.96	37.04
Unemployed twelve months,	37	0.50	3	0.66	40	0.51	92.50	7.50
Dependents,	26	0.35	5	1.10	31	0.40	83.87	16.13

Of those aliens employed in manufacturing industries, 94.30 per cent are literate and 5.70 per cent illiterate; while of the laborers, 92.13 per cent are literate and 7.87 per cent illiterate.

Referring to the detail tables, we find that the aliens born in Sweden or of Swedish descent are represented in 98 branches of occupation; in 47 of these none of the employés are illiterate, but in each of the other 51 of the branches some of the employés are illiterate.

Aliens Born in Italy or of Italian Descent.

Of the 7,702 aliens considered in the following table, 7,684 were born in Italy, while 18 were born in other foreign countries of Italian parentage. Of the aggregate, 4,203 are literate and 3,499 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Italy	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	7,684	18	7,702	4,203	3,499
Government,	18	-	18	10	8
Professional,	130	-	130	66	64
Domestic service,	70	-	70	50	20
Personal service,	438	-	438	260	178
Trade,	815	1	816	483	333
Transportation,	117	3	120	81	39
Agriculture,	24	-	24	10	14
The Fisheries,	10	-	10	5	5
Manufactures,	2,332	10	2,342	1,537	805
Mining,	186	1	187	119	68
Laborers,	3,419	2	3,421	1,533	1,888
Apprentices,	6	1	7	6	1
Students,	1	-	1	1	-
Retired,	47	-	47	13	34
Unemployed twelve months,	42	-	42	21	21
Dependents,	29	-	29	8	21

In only two classes of occupations are more than 1,000 aliens of Italian birth or descent found; these are Manufactures, comprising 2,342, of whom 1,537 are literate and 805 illiterate; and Laborers, 3,421 in number, of whom 1,533 are literate and 1,888 are illiterate.

As many Italians are engaged in what is called Trade, being principally engaged in the selling of fruit, it is interesting to note that of 816 Italian aliens so engaged, 483 are literate and 333 illiterate.

Some interesting percentages are contained in the following table:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	4,203	100.00	3,499	100.00	7,702	100.00	54.57	45.43
Government,	10	0.24	8	0.23	18	0.23	55.56	44.44
Professional,	66	1.57	64	1.83	130	1.69	50.77	49.23
Domestic service,	50	1.19	20	0.57	70	0.91	71.43	28.57
Personal service,	269	6.19	178	5.09	438	5.69	59.36	40.64
Trade,	483	11.49	333	9.52	816	10.59	59.19	40.81
Transportation,	81	1.93	39	1.11	120	1.56	67.50	32.50
Agriculture,	10	0.24	14	0.40	24	0.31	41.67	58.33
The Fisheries,	5	0.12	5	0.14	10	0.13	50.00	50.00
Manufactures,	1,537	36.57	805	23.01	2,342	30.41	65.63	34.37
Mining,	119	2.83	68	1.94	187	2.43	63.64	36.36
Laborers,	1,533	36.47	1,888	53.96	3,421	44.42	44.81	55.19
Apprentices,	6	0.14	1	0.03	7	0.09	85.71	14.29
Students,	1	0.02	-	-	1	0.01	100.00	-
Retired,	13	0.31	34	0.97	47	0.61	27.66	72.34
Unemployed twelve months,	21	0.50	21	0.60	42	0.54	50.00	50.00
Dependents,	8	0.19	21	0.60	29	0.38	27.59	72.41

Of the 2,342 aliens of Italian birth or descent employed in manufacturing industries, 65.63 per cent are literate and 34.37 per cent are illiterate; while of the 3,421 laborers, 44.81 per cent are literate and 55.19 per cent are illiterate. Of the whole number of aliens of specified birth and descent, namely, 7,702, 54.57 per cent are literate and 45.43 per cent are illiterate.

From the table giving the branches of occupation in detail, we learn that aliens born in Italy or of Italian descent are employed in 78 branches, in 60 of which some of them so engaged are illiterate, while in 18 branches only those who are literate are employed.

The branches in which the aliens employed are all literate are those included in the Professional class, classified under Religion, Medicine, Amusements, Education, and Science; and Students; under Manufactures, the literate are engaged in the industries classified as Agricultural Implements; Artisans' Tools; Boxes (Paper and Wooden); Cement, Kaolin, Lime, and Plaster; Hair Work (Animal and Human); Hose: Rubber, Linen, etc.; Hosiery and Knit Goods; Models, Lasts, and Patterns; Musical Instruments and Materials; Photographs and Photographic Materials; Printing, Publishing, and Bookbinding; Saddlery and Harness.

Aliens Born in Russia or of Russian Descent.

In the recapitulation which follows, we find that of a total of 7,359 aliens born in Russia or of Russian parentage, 5,558 are literate and 1,801 are illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Russia	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	7,311	48	7,359	5,558	1,801
Government,	4	-	4	4	-
Professional,	121	2	123	116	7
Domestic service,	26	-	26	23	3
Personal service,	74	-	74	63	11
Trade,	1,726	14	1,740	1,290	450
Transportation,	116	6	122	85	37
Agriculture,	35	-	35	29	6
The Fisheries,	65	-	65	53	12
Manufactures,	3,857	20	3,877	2,829	1,048
Mining,	276	-	276	261	15
Laborers,	918	3	921	736	185
Apprentices,	3	2	5	4	1
Students,	7	-	7	7	-
Retired,	32	-	32	23	9
Unemployed twelve months,	26	1	27	20	7
Dependents,	25	-	25	15	10

In but two classes of occupations are more than 1,000 aliens of Russian birth or descent found, namely, Trade and Manufactures. In the former, out of 1,740 aliens, 1,290 are literate and 450 illiterate; in the manufacturing industries, of a total of 3,877, 2,829 are literate and 1,048 illiterate.

Aggregates and percentages are presented in the second recapitulation.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	5,558	100.00	1,801	100.00	7,359	100.00	75.53	24.47
Government,	4	0.07	-	-	4	0.05	100.00	-
Professional,	116	2.09	7	0.39	123	1.67	94.31	5.69
Domestic service,	23	0.41	3	0.17	26	0.35	88.46	11.54
Personal service,	63	1.13	11	0.61	74	1.01	85.14	14.86
Trade,	1,290	23.21	450	24.99	1,740	23.64	74.14	25.86
Transportation,	85	1.53	37	2.05	122	1.66	69.67	30.33
Agriculture,	29	0.52	6	0.33	35	0.48	82.86	17.14
The Fisheries,	53	0.96	12	0.66	65	0.88	81.54	18.46
Manufactures,	2,829	50.90	1,048	58.19	3,877	52.68	72.97	27.03
Mining,	261	4.70	15	0.83	276	3.75	94.57	5.43
Laborers,	736	13.24	185	10.27	921	12.52	79.91	20.09
Apprentices,	4	0.07	1	0.06	5	0.07	80.00	20.00
Students,	7	0.13	-	-	7	0.10	100.00	-
Retired,	23	0.41	9	0.50	32	0.43	71.88	28.12
Unemployed twelve months,	20	0.36	7	0.39	27	0.37	74.07	25.93
Dependents,	15	0.27	10	0.56	25	0.34	60.00	40.00

Of the whole number of aliens, 7,359, we find 75.53 per cent are literate and 24.47 per cent illiterate. Of those employed in Trade, numbering 1,740, 74.14 per cent are literate and 25.86 per cent are illiterate; while in the manufacturing industries, of a total of 3,877, 72.97 per cent are literate and 27.03 per cent are illiterate.

An examination of the table giving the branches of occupation in detail shows that the aliens born in Russia or of Russian descent are employed in 86 different branches, in 59 of which some of the employés in each are illiterate, while in 27 all those employed are literate.

Aliens Born in Scotland or of Scotch Descent.

Of the whole number of aliens considered in the recapitulation which follows, namely, 5,940, 4,268 were born in Scotland, while 1,672 were

born in other foreign countries of Scotch descent. Of the total, 5,789 are literate and 151 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Scotland	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	4,268	1,672	5,940	5,789	151
Government,	27	17	44	44	-
Professional,	54	31	85	84	1
Domestic service,	137	31	168	167	1
Personal service,	122	48	170	169	1
Trade,	384	169	553	549	4
Transportation,	239	183	422	412	10
Agriculture,	178	31	209	206	3
The Fisheries,	12	32	44	42	2
Manufactures,	2,594	894	3,488	3,421	67
Mining,	19	6	25	24	1
Laborers,	342	164	506	460	46
Apprentices,	13	3	16	16	-
Students,	8	6	14	14	-
Retired,	70	23	93	86	7
Unemployed twelve months,	43	19	62	57	5
Dependents,	26	15	41	38	3

Manufactures is the only class of occupation in which more than 1,000 aliens born in Scotland or of Scotch descent are employed, and of these, 3,421 are literate and only 67 illiterate.

We present aggregates and percentages below.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	5,789	100.00	151	100.00	5,940	100.00	97.46	2.54
Government,	44	0.76	-	-	44	0.74	100.00	-
Professional,	84	1.45	1	0.66	85	1.43	98.82	1.18
Domestic service,	167	2.88	1	0.66	168	2.83	99.40	0.60
Personal service,	169	2.92	1	0.66	170	2.86	99.41	0.59
Trade,	549	9.48	4	2.65	553	9.31	99.28	0.72
Transportation,	412	7.12	10	6.62	422	7.10	97.63	2.37
Agriculture,	206	3.56	3	1.99	209	3.52	98.56	1.44
The Fisheries,	42	0.73	2	1.33	44	0.74	95.45	4.55
Manufactures,	3,421	59.09	67	44.37	3,488	58.72	98.08	1.92
Mining,	24	0.41	1	0.66	25	0.42	96.00	4.00
Laborers,	460	7.95	46	30.46	506	8.52	90.91	9.09
Apprentices,	16	0.28	-	-	16	0.27	100.00	-
Students,	14	0.24	-	-	14	0.24	100.00	-
Retired,	86	1.49	7	4.64	93	1.57	92.47	7.53
Unemployed twelve months,	57	0.98	5	3.31	62	1.04	91.94	8.06
Dependents,	38	0.66	3	1.99	41	0.69	92.68	7.32

By this table we find that the number of aliens born in Scotland or of Scotch parentage is 5,940, of whom 97.46 per cent are literate and 2.54 per cent are illiterate. In the manufacturing industries, the number employed being 3,488, 98.08 per cent are literate, while but 1.92 per cent are illiterate. Of the 506 aliens employed as laborers, 90.91 per cent are literate and 9.09 per cent illiterate, this latter being the highest percentage of illiteracy found in any class of occupation.

From the table giving the branches of occupation in detail, we find that the aliens born in Scotland or of Scotch descent are employed in 99 branches; in 63 of these there are no illiterates found, while in 36 some illiterates are employed in each.

Aliens Born in Germany or of German Descent.

In the recapitulation subjoined, it will be seen that of the 5,349 aliens considered, 5,121 were born in Germany, while 228 were born in other foreign countries of German parentage.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Germany	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	5,121	228	5,349	4,938	411
Government,	16	-	16	16	-
Professional,	192	11	203	199	4
Domestic service,	108	4	112	109	3
Personal service,	157	6	163	154	9
Trade,	406	23	429	396	33
Transportation,	157	10	167	163	4
Agriculture,	136	-	136	125	11
The Fisheries,	26	12	38	34	4
Manufactures,	3,173	127	3,300	3,063	237
Mining,	3	-	3	3	-
Laborers,	520	26	546	481	65
Apprentices,	11	1	12	11	1
Students,	6	-	6	6	-
Retired,	93	4	97	84	13
Unemployed twelve months,	35	4	39	38	1
Dependents,	82	-	82	56	26

Of the total number of aliens, 5,349, 4,938 are literate and 411 illiterate. There is but one class of occupation in which we find more than 1,000 aliens employed, namely, Manufactures, in which there are 3,300, of whom 3,063 are literate and 237 illiterate. Of the 546 aliens engaged as laborers, 481 are literate and 65 illiterate.

Comparative figures for literates and illiterates, with aggregates and percentages, will be found in the following table:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	4,938	100.00	411	100.00	5,349	100.00	92.22	7.68
Government,	16	0.33	-	-	16	0.30	100.00	-
Professional,	199	4.03	4	0.97	203	3.80	98.03	1.97
Domestic service,	109	2.21	3	0.73	112	2.09	97.32	2.68
Personal service,	154	3.12	9	2.19	163	3.05	94.48	5.52
Trade,	396	8.02	33	8.03	429	8.02	92.31	7.69
Transportation,	163	3.30	4	0.97	167	3.12	97.60	2.40
Agriculture,	125	2.53	11	2.68	136	2.54	91.91	8.09
The Fisheries,	34	0.69	4	0.97	38	0.71	89.47	10.53
Manufactures,	3,063	62.03	237	57.67	3,300	61.69	92.82	7.18
Mining,	3	0.06	-	-	3	0.06	100.00	-
Laborers,	481	9.74	65	15.82	546	10.21	88.10	11.90
Apprentices,	11	0.22	1	0.24	12	0.23	91.67	8.33
Students,	6	0.12	-	-	6	0.11	100.00	-
Retired,	84	1.70	13	3.16	97	1.81	86.60	13.40
Unemployed twelve months,	38	0.77	1	0.24	39	0.73	97.44	2.56
Dependents,	56	1.13	26	6.33	82	1.53	68.29	31.71

Of the whole number of aliens born in Germany or of German descent, 61.69 per cent are employed in manufacturing industries, while 10.21 per cent are laborers; of those employed in Manufactures, 92.82 per cent were literate and 7.18 per cent illiterate; and of the Laborers, 88.10 per cent could read and write, while 11.90 per cent could not. Of the total number of aliens born in Germany or of German descent, 92.32 per cent were literate and 7.68 per cent illiterate.

Considering the detail lines, each of which represents a branch of occupation, we find that the aliens of specified birth and descent are employed in 100 different branches; in 51 of these some of the aliens employed are illiterate, while in each of the 49 other branches none of the aliens are illiterate.

Aliens Born in Portugal or of Portuguese Descent.

Of the aliens classified under this heading, 4,722 in number, 4,707 were born in Portugal and but 15 in other foreign countries of Portuguese parentage. Of the whole number, 1,528 could read and write, while 3,194 were unable to do so.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Portugal	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	4,707	15	4,722	1,528	3,194
Government,	20	1	21	9	12
Professional,	17	2	19	16	3
Domestic service,	50	-	50	18	32
Personal service,	208	1	209	136	73
Trade,	108	-	108	70	38
Transportation,	264	2	266	114	152
Agriculture,	154	-	154	50	104
The Fisheries,	724	2	726	161	565
Manufactures,	1,423	6	1,429	525	904
Mining,	2	-	2	1	1
Laborers,	1,577	1	1,578	391	1,187
Apprentices,	1	-	1	1	-
Students,	1	-	1	1	-
Retired,	48	-	48	12	36
Unemployed twelve months,	56	-	56	13	43
Dependents,	54	-	54	10	44

Of the 1,429 aliens born in Portugal or of Portuguese descent who were employed in manufacturing industries, 525 were literate and 904 illiterate; of the 1,578 employed as laborers, 391 were literate and 1,187 illiterate; of the 726 engaged in the Fisheries, 161 were literate and 565 illiterate. In these three classes of employment, embracing 3,733 persons, 1,077 were able to read and write, while 2,656 could not do so; that is, 28.85 per cent were literate and 71.15 per cent were illiterate.

The percentage table follows:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,528	100.00	3,194	100.00	4,722	100.00	32.36	67.64
Government,	9	0.59	12	0.38	21	0.44	42.86	57.14
Professional,	16	1.05	3	0.09	19	0.40	84.21	15.79
Domestic service,	18	1.18	32	1.00	50	1.06	36.00	64.00
Personal service,	136	8.90	73	2.29	209	4.43	65.07	34.93
Trade,	70	4.58	38	1.19	108	2.29	64.81	35.19
Transportation,	114	7.46	152	4.76	266	5.63	42.86	57.14
Agriculture,	50	3.27	104	3.25	154	3.26	32.47	67.53
The Fisheries,	161	10.53	565	17.69	726	15.38	22.18	77.82
Manufactures,	525	34.36	904	28.30	1,429	30.26	36.74	63.26
Mining,	1	0.07	1	0.03	2	0.04	50.00	50.00
Laborers,	391	25.59	1,187	37.16	1,578	33.42	24.78	75.22
Apprentices,	1	0.07	-	-	1	0.02	100.00	-
Students,	1	0.07	-	-	1	0.02	100.00	-
Retired,	12	0.78	36	1.13	48	1.02	25.00	75.00
Unemployed twelve months,	13	0.85	43	1.35	56	1.19	23.21	76.79
Dependents,	10	0.65	44	1.38	54	1.14	18.52	81.48

Of the whole number of aliens born in Portugal or of Portuguese descent, 32.36 per cent are able to read and write, while 67.64 per cent are illiterate. Of those employed in Agriculture, 67.53 per cent are illiterate; in the Fisheries, 77.82 per cent; in Manufactures, 63.26 per cent; while of the Laborers, 75.22 per cent are illiterate.

The aliens of birth and descent as specified above are found to be employed in 73 branches of occupation; in 55 of these branches, those employed, as shown in the previous tables, are largely illiterate; while in only 18 branches out of the 73 are the aliens of such birth and descent all able to read and write.

Aliens Born in Poland or of Polish Descent.

As shown in the following table, of 3,156 aliens born in Poland or of Polish descent, 1,750 are literate and 1,406 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Poland	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	3,135	21	3,156	1,750	1,406
Government,	2	-	2	2	-
Professional,	9	3	12	12	-
Domestic service,	10	-	10	7	3
Personal service,	25	-	25	16	9
Trade,	194	7	201	159	42
Transportation,	35	1	36	26	10
Agriculture,	25	-	25	17	8
The Fisheries,	1	-	1	1	-
Manufactures,	1,742	8	1,750	934	816
Mining,	19	-	19	4	15
Laborers,	1,046	1	1,047	563	484
Students,	-	1	1	1	-
Retired,	10	-	10	5	5
Unemployed twelve months,	11	-	11	3	8
Dependents,	6	-	6	-	6

Of the 1,750 aliens of specified birth and descent employed in manufacturing industries, 934 were literate and 816 illiterate; of the laborers, numbering 1,047, 563 were literate and 484 illiterate.

The usual percentage table is subjoined.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,750	100.00	1,406	100.00	3,156	100.00	55.45	44.55
Government,	2	0.11	-	-	2	0.06	100.00	-
Professional,	12	0.69	-	-	12	0.38	100.00	-
Domestic service,	7	0.40	3	0.21	10	0.32	70.00	30.00
Personal service,	16	0.91	9	0.64	25	0.79	64.00	36.00
Trade,	159	9.09	42	2.99	201	6.37	79.10	20.90
Transportation,	26	1.49	10	0.71	36	1.14	72.22	27.78
Agriculture,	17	0.97	8	0.57	25	0.79	68.00	32.00
The Fisheries,	1	0.06	-	-	1	0.03	100.00	-
Manufactures,	934	53.37	816	58.04	1,750	55.45	53.37	46.63
Mining,	4	0.23	15	1.07	19	0.60	21.05	78.95
Laborers,	563	32.17	484	34.42	1,047	33.18	53.77	46.23
Students,	1	0.06	-	-	1	0.03	100.00	-
Retired,	5	0.28	5	0.35	10	0.32	50.00	50.00
Unemployed twelve months,	3	0.17	8	0.57	11	0.35	27.27	72.73
Dependents,	-	-	6	0.43	6	0.19	-	100.00

Of the whole number of aliens considered, namely, 3,156, 55.45 per cent were literate and 44.55 per cent illiterate. Of the 1,750 aliens employed in manufacturing industries, 53.37 per cent were literate and 46.63 per cent illiterate; while of the laborers 53.77 per cent could read and write and 46.23 per cent were illiterate.

Referring to the detail table in which the branches of occupation are given, we find that the aliens born in Poland or of Polish descent are employed in 63 different branches; in 44 of these some of the employés are illiterate, while in 19 of the branches the aliens of specified birth and descent so employed are all able to read and write.

Aliens Born in New Brunswick or of such Parentage.

Of the aliens born in New Brunswick or of such parentage, 2,785 in number, 2,629 were literate and 156 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in New Brunswick	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	2,698	87	2,785	2,629	156
Government,	28	-	28	25	3
Professional,	34	2	36	36	-
Domestic service,	45	2	47	45	2
Personal service,	90	6	96	92	4
Trade,	271	13	284	284	-
Transportation,	392	10	402	386	16
Agriculture,	52	-	52	49	3
The Fisheries,	2	-	2	2	-
Manufactures,	1,375	41	1,416	1,350	66
Mining,	9	-	9	5	4
Laborers,	331	12	343	290	53
Apprentices,	8	-	8	8	-
Students,	8	-	8	8	-
Retired,	16	-	16	16	-
Unemployed twelve months,	20	1	21	20	1
Dependents,	17	-	17	13	4

In only one class of occupation are more than 1,000 persons of specified birth and descent employed, that being in Manufactures; of the 1,416 aliens employed therein, 1,350 are literate and 66 illiterate.

Aggregates and percentages are shown, as usual, in the table which follows:

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	2,629	100.00	156	100.00	2,785	100.00	94.40	5.60
Government,	25	0.95	3	1.93	28	1.01	89.29	10.71
Professional,	36	1.37	-	-	36	1.29	100.00	-
Domestic service,	45	1.71	2	1.28	47	1.69	95.74	4.26
Personal service,	92	3.50	4	2.56	96	3.45	95.83	4.17
Trade,	284	10.80	-	-	284	10.20	100.00	-
Transportation,	386	14.68	16	10.26	402	14.43	96.02	3.98
Agriculture,	49	1.86	3	1.93	52	1.87	94.23	5.77
The Fisheries,	2	0.08	-	-	2	0.07	100.00	-
Manufactures,	1,350	51.35	66	42.31	1,416	50.84	95.34	4.66
Mining,	5	0.19	4	2.56	9	0.32	55.56	44.44
Laborers,	290	11.03	53	33.97	343	12.32	84.55	15.45
Apprentices,	8	0.31	-	-	8	0.29	100.00	-
Students,	8	0.31	-	-	8	0.29	100.00	-
Retired,	16	0.61	-	-	16	0.57	100.00	-
Unemployed twelve months,	20	0.76	1	0.64	21	0.75	95.24	4.76
Dependents,	13	0.49	4	2.56	17	0.61	76.47	23.53

Of the 2,785 aliens of specified birth and descent, 94.40 per cent are literate and 5.60 per cent illiterate. Of the 1,416 employed in manufacturing industries, 95.34 per cent are literate, while but 4.66 per cent are illiterate. In the mining industry, 44.44 per cent are illiterate.

Referring to the table showing the branches of occupation in detail, which is not printed but is kept on file in the Bureau, we find that aliens born in New Brunswick or of such parentage are employed in 81 different branches of occupation; in 50 of these the aliens of specified birth and descent are all able to read and write, while in 31 of such branches some of the employés are illiterate.

Aliens Born in Newfoundland or of such Parentage.

Of the 1,687 aliens born in Newfoundland or of such parentage, 1,446 were found to be literate and 241 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Newfoundland	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,658	29	1,687	1,446	241
Government,	6	-	6	6	-
Professional,	3	-	3	3	-
Domestic service,	5	1	6	6	-
Personal service,	38	1	39	34	5
Trade,	58	6	64	61	3
Transportation,	92	2	94	81	13
Agriculture,	3	2	5	5	-
The Fisheries,	398	1	399	313	86
Manufactures,	666	11	677	615	62
Mining,	1	-	1	1	-
Laborers,	350	5	355	293	62
Apprentices,	3	-	3	3	-
Students,	1	-	1	1	-
Retired,	11	-	11	8	3
Unemployed twelve months,	12	-	12	8	4
Dependents,	11	-	11	8	3

Of the 399 engaged in the Fisheries, 313 were literate and 86 illiterate; of the 677 employed in Manufactures, 615 were literate and 62 illiterate; while of the 355 Laborers, 293 could read and write and 62 were illiterate.

Aggregates and percentages are given below.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Number	Percentages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,446	100.00	241	100.00	1,687	100.00	85.71	14.29
Government,	6	0.41	-	-	6	0.36	100.00	-
Professional,	3	0.21	-	-	3	0.18	100.00	-
Domestic service,	6	0.41	-	-	6	0.36	100.00	-
Personal service,	34	2.35	5	2.08	39	2.31	87.18	12.82
Trade,	61	4.22	3	1.24	64	3.79	95.31	4.69
Transportation,	81	5.60	13	5.39	94	5.57	88.17	13.83
Agriculture,	5	0.35	-	-	5	0.30	100.00	-
The Fisheries,	313	21.65	86	35.69	399	23.65	78.45	21.55
Manufactures,	615	42.53	62	25.73	677	40.13	90.84	9.16
Mining,	1	0.07	-	-	1	0.06	100.00	-
Laborers,	293	20.27	62	25.73	355	21.04	82.54	17.46
Apprentices,	3	0.21	-	-	3	0.18	100.00	-
Students,	1	0.07	-	-	1	0.06	100.00	-
Retired,	8	0.55	3	1.24	11	0.65	72.73	27.27
Unemployed twelve months,	8	0.55	4	1.66	12	0.71	66.67	33.33
Dependents,	8	0.55	3	1.24	11	0.65	72.73	27.27

Of the 1,687 aliens born in Newfoundland or of such parentage, 85.71 per cent were literate, while 14.29 per cent could not read and write. Of those engaged in the Fisheries, 78.45 per cent were literate and 21.55 illiterate; in Manufactures, 90.84 per cent of the employes were able to read and write, while 9.16 per cent were illiterate; of the Laborers, 82.54 per cent were literate and 17.46 per cent were unable to read and write.

Considering the 64 branches of occupation in which aliens of the specified birth and descent are employed, we find that in 37 of them all of the aliens are able to read and write, while in 27 of the branches some of the employes were illiterate.

Aliens Born in Prince Edward Island or of such Parentage.

The aliens born in Prince Edward Island or of such parentage number 1,266, the literate aliens comprising 1,234 and the illiterate 32.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Prince Ed- ward Island	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,219	47	1,266	1,234	32
Government,	9	-	9	9	-
Professional,	10	-	10	9	1
Domestic service,	22	1	23	23	-
Personal service,	37	-	37	36	1
Trade,	91	4	95	94	1
Transportation,	152	4	156	153	3
Agriculture,	20	-	20	20	-
The Fisheries,	11	1	12	12	-
Manufactures,	720	31	751	735	16
Mining,	1	-	1	1	-
Laborers,	119	5	124	116	8
Apprentices,	4	-	4	4	-
Students,	3	-	3	3	-
Retired,	11	-	11	9	2
Unemployed twelve months,	8	1	9	9	-
Dependents,	1	-	1	1	-

In only one class of occupation, namely, Manufactures, are aliens of the specified birth and descent largely represented; here we find 751, of whom 735 are literate and 16 illiterate.

Aggregates and percentages are next presented.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Number	Percent- ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,234	100.00	32	100.00	1,266	100.00	97.47	2.53
Government,	9	0.73	-	-	9	0.71	100.00	-
Professional,	9	0.73	1	3.13	10	0.79	90.00	10.00
Domestic service,	23	1.86	-	-	23	1.82	100.00	-
Personal service,	36	2.92	1	3.13	37	2.92	97.30	2.70
Trade,	94	7.62	1	3.13	95	7.50	98.95	1.05
Transportation,	153	12.40	3	9.37	156	12.32	98.08	1.92
Agriculture,	20	1.62	-	-	20	1.58	100.00	-
The Fisheries,	12	0.97	-	-	12	0.95	100.00	-
Manufactures,	735	59.56	16	50.00	751	59.32	97.87	2.13
Mining,	1	0.08	-	-	1	0.08	100.00	-
Laborers,	116	9.40	8	25.00	124	9.79	93.55	6.45
Apprentices,	4	0.33	-	-	4	0.32	100.00	-
Students,	3	0.24	-	-	3	0.24	100.00	-
Retired,	9	0.73	2	6.24	11	0.87	81.82	18.18
Unemployed twelve months,	9	0.73	-	-	9	0.71	100.00	-
Dependents,	1	0.08	-	-	1	0.08	100.00	-

Of the 1,266 aliens born in Prince Edward Island or of such parentage, 97.47 per cent were able to read and write, and but 2.53 per cent were illiterate. Of the Laborers, 93.55 per cent were literate and 6.45 per cent illiterate.

The aliens born in Prince Edward Island or of such parentage are employed in 69 different branches of occupation. In only 14 of these branches are any of the employés of specified birth and descent unable to read and write; in each of the remaining 55 branches all of the employés are literate.

Aliens Born in France or of French Descent.

Of the aliens born in France or of French descent, 1,240 in number, 1,109 are literate and 131 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in France	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,047	193	1,240	1,109	131
Government,	7	-	7	6	1
Professional,	86	4	90	89	1
Domestic service,	63	5	68	64	4
Personal service,	35	5	40	37	3
Trade,	50	24	74	73	1
Transportation,	22	7	29	25	4
Agriculture,	55	1	56	46	10
The Fisheries,	25	8	33	26	7
Manufactures,	420	86	506	461	45
Mining,	6	2	8	8	-
Laborers,	232	36	268	228	40
Apprentices,	1	-	1	1	-
Students,	5	-	5	5	-
Retired,	19	6	25	21	4
Unemployed twelve months,	9	2	11	7	4
Dependents,	12	7	19	12	7

In but two classes of occupation are the French aliens represented to any extent numerically. In manufacturing industries, 506 are employed, of whom 461 are literate and 45 illiterate. There are 268 laborers, of whom 228 are literate and 40 are unable to read and write.

The usual percentage table follows :

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	1,109	100.00	131	100.00	1,240	100.00	89.44	10.56
Government,	6	0.54	1	0.76	7	0.56	85.71	14.29
Professional,	89	8.03	1	0.76	90	7.26	98.89	1.11
Domestic service,	64	5.77	4	3.05	68	5.48	94.12	5.88
Personal service,	37	3.34	3	2.29	40	3.23	92.50	7.50
Trade,	73	6.58	1	0.76	74	5.97	98.65	1.35
Transportation,	25	2.25	4	3.05	29	2.34	86.21	13.79
Agriculture,	46	4.15	10	7.64	56	4.52	82.14	17.86
The Fisheries,	26	2.35	7	5.35	33	2.66	78.79	21.21
Manufactures,	461	41.57	45	34.35	506	40.81	91.11	8.89
Mining,	8	0.72	-	-	8	0.64	100.00	-
Laborers,	228	20.56	40	30.54	268	21.61	85.07	14.93
Apprentices,	1	0.09	-	-	1	0.08	100.00	-
Students,	5	0.45	-	-	5	0.40	100.00	-
Retired,	21	1.89	4	3.05	25	2.02	84.00	16.00
Unemployed twelve months,	7	0.63	4	3.05	11	0.89	63.64	36.36
Dependents,	12	1.08	7	5.35	19	1.53	63.16	36.84

We find that of the 1,240 aliens of specified birth and descent, 89.44 per cent are literate and 10.56 per cent illiterate. In Agriculture, 17.86 per cent of the employés are illiterate; in the Fisheries, 21.21 per cent; of the Laborers, 14.93 per cent; while in manufacturing industries only 8.89 per cent are illiterate.

The aliens born in France or of French descent are employed in 76 different branches of occupation; in 42 of these all of the employés of the specified birth and descent are able to read and write, while in 34 of the branches considered some of the aliens are illiterate.

Aliens born in Wales or of Welsh Descent.

The number of aliens born in Wales or of Welsh descent is 304, of whom 209 are literate and 95 illiterate.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Born in Wales	Born in Other Foreign Countries	Totals	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	258	46	304	209	95
Government,	3	-	3	2	1
Professional,	1	2	3	3	-
Domestic service,	8	-	8	7	1
Personal service,	5	1	6	6	-
Trade,	10	8	18	18	-
Transportation,	7	4	11	10	1
Agriculture,	6	-	6	6	-
Manufactures,	111	26	137	127	10
Mining,	1	-	1	-	1
Laborers,	101	3	104	23	81
Apprentices,	2	-	2	2	-
Retired,	1	1	2	2	-
Unemployed twelve months,	1	1	2	2	-
Dependents,	1	-	1	1	-

The Welsh are not represented to a great extent numerically in any of the classes of occupations. There are 137 aliens of specified birth and descent employed in manufacturing industries, of whom 127 are literate and 10 illiterate; of the 104 laborers, 23 are literate and 81 illiterate.

Percentages based upon small numbers are usually misleading, because excessive. In reading the following table, or, in fact, before placing too much reliance upon any percentage, reference should be made to the numerical basis.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE		ILLITERATE		AGGREGATES		PERCENTAGES	
	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Number	Percent-ages	Literate	Illiterate
THE STATE.	209	100.00	95	100.00	304	100.00	68.75	31.25
Government,	2	0.96	1	1.05	3	0.99	66.67	33.33
Professional,	3	1.43	-	-	3	0.99	100.00	-
Domestic service,	7	3.35	1	1.05	8	2.63	87.50	12.50
Personal service,	6	2.87	-	-	6	1.97	100.00	-
Trade,	18	8.61	-	-	18	5.93	100.00	-
Transportation,	10	4.78	1	1.05	11	3.62	90.91	9.09
Agriculture,	6	2.87	-	-	6	1.97	100.00	-
Manufactures,	127	60.77	10	10.53	137	45.07	92.70	7.30
Mining,	-	-	1	1.05	1	0.32	-	100.00
Laborers,	23	11.00	81	85.27	104	34.21	22.12	77.88
Apprentices,	2	0.96	-	-	2	0.66	100.00	-
Retired,	2	0.96	-	-	2	0.66	100.00	-
Unemployed twelve months,	2	0.96	-	-	2	0.66	100.00	-
Dependents,	1	0.48	-	-	1	0.32	100.00	-

Of the 304 aliens born in Wales or of Welsh descent, 68.75 per cent are literate and 31.25 per cent illiterate. The percentage of illiteracy is very large in the case of the laborers, 22.12 per cent only being literate, while 77.88 per cent are illiterate.

The aliens born in Wales or of Welsh descent are represented in 50 branches of occupation; in 40 of these all the employés of the specified birth and descent were able to read and write, but in each of the other 10 some persons unable to read and write are found.

General Analysis.

Connected with each of the preceding tables has been given a short analysis pertinent to the particular country considered. When the figures and percentages for these countries are brought together, we secure tables supplying comparisons which will be found to be of great value.

We present first a recapitulation drawn from the tables, showing for each of the countries considered the number of aliens, the respective number of literate and illiterate aliens, and the corresponding percentages for literate and illiterate aliens.

COUNTRIES.	Number of Aliens	Number Literate	Number Illiterate	PERCENTAGES	
				Literate	Illiterate*
Ireland,	39,468	29,406	10,062	74.51	25.49
Canada (French),	29,445	16,334	13,111	55.47	44.53
England,	14,527	13,957	570	96.08	3.92
Canada (English),	9,440	8,928	512	94.58	5.42
Nova Scotia,	9,058	8,592	466	94.86	5.14
Sweden,	7,855	7,400	455	94.21	5.79
Italy,	7,702	4,203	3,499	54.57	45.43
Russia,	7,359	5,558	1,801	75.53	24.47
Scotland,	5,940	5,789	151	97.46	2.54
Germany,	5,349	4,938	411	92.32	7.68
Portugal,	4,722	1,528	3,194	32.36	67.64
Poland,	3,156	1,750	1,406	55.45	44.55
New Brunswick,	2,785	2,629	156	94.40	5.60
Newfoundland,	1,687	1,446	241	85.71	14.29
Prince Edward Island,	1,266	1,234	32	97.47	2.53
France,	1,240	1,109	131	89.44	10.56
Wales,	304	209	95	68.75	31.25

As regards ability to read and write, the aliens born in Prince Edward Island or of such descent make the most satisfactory showing, 97.47 per cent being literate, and only 2.53 per cent illiterate; those born in Scotland or of Scotch descent ranked next, with 97.46 per cent literate and 2.54 per cent illiterate; the third place is held by aliens born in England or of English descent, of whom 96.08 per cent are literate and 3.92 per cent illiterate.

Looking at the other side of the picture, we find that of the aliens born in Portugal or of Portuguese descent 67.64 per cent are illiterate; of those born in Italy or of Italian descent, 45.43 per cent are illiterate; of those born in Poland or of Polish descent, 44.55 per cent are illiterate; while of the aliens born in Canada of French descent or in other foreign countries of French Canadian descent, 44.53 per cent are illiterate.

Considering the column which shows the percentage of illiteracy for each of the countries, we obtain the following text comparisons: For the Portuguese aliens, over 60 per cent; for the Italian, Polish, and French Canadian aliens, between 40 and 50 per cent; for the Welsh, Irish, and Russian aliens, between 20 and 35 per cent; for the Newfoundland and French aliens, between 10 and 15 per cent; while for the German, Swedish, New Brunswick, Canada (English), Nova Scotia, English, Scotch, and Prince Edward Island aliens, the percentage is less than 10.

We next present a recapitulation in which the comparisons are shown by classes of occupations instead of by countries.

The table shows first the class of occupation, and in connection therewith the total males in the specified industry, the number of aliens, the number of literate aliens, the number of illiterate aliens, and the percentages of literate and illiterate aliens. In addition is given the proportion of aliens to each 100 males employed in the specified industries, and also the proportion of illiterate aliens to each 100 males employed in the specified industries.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	Total Males in In- dustry	Total Aliens in In- dustry	NUMBER OF ALIENS —		PERCENTAGES OF ALIENS —		Proportion of Aliens to Each 100 Males in In- dustry	Proportion of Illiterate Aliens to Each 100 Males in In- dustry
			Literate	Illiterate	Literate	Illiterate		
Government, . . .	17,240	763	651	112	85.32	14.68	4.43	0.65
Professional, . . .	23,845	1,817	1,707	110	93.95	6.05	7.62	0.46
Domestic service, . .	14,877	3,181	2,927	254	92.02	7.98	21.38	1.71
Personal service, . .	25,724	5,491	4,459	1,032	81.21	18.79	21.35	4.01
Trade, . . .	129,875	11,020	9,642	1,378	87.50	12.50	8.49	1.06
Transportation, . . .	69,680	11,881	9,790	2,091	82.40	17.60	17.05	3.00
Agriculture, . . .	37,281	3,282	2,364	918	72.03	27.97	8.80	2.46
The Fisheries, . . .	8,813	4,416	3,301	1,115	74.75	25.25	50.11	12.65
Manufactures, . . .	349,546	74,629	59,912	14,717	80.28	19.72	21.35	4.21
Mining, . . .	2,367	1,263	924	339	73.16	26.84	53.36	14.32
Laborers, . . .	98,758	35,513	22,422	13,091	63.14	36.86	35.96	13.26
Apprentices, . . .	5,320	242	224	18	92.56	7.44	4.55	0.34
TOTALS, . . .	783,326	153,498	118,323	35,175	77.08	22.92	19.60	4.49

The classes of occupations making the best showing as regards ability to read and write are: Professional, with 93.95 per cent literate; Apprentices, 92.56 per cent; and Domestic Service, 92.02 per cent. On the other hand, the classes of occupations containing the largest percentage of illiterates are: Laborers, 36.86 per cent; Agriculture, 27.97 per cent; Mining, 26.84 per cent; and the Fisheries, 25.25 per cent. In other words, of those employed as laborers more than one-third are illiterate, and more than one-fourth of those engaged in agriculture, mining, and the fisheries.

Looking at the matter from another point of view, we find that of each 100 males employed in mining, more than 14 are illiterate aliens, while of the laborers, 13 are illiterate aliens.

We find that of each 100 males employed in the mining industry, 53 are aliens; of all males engaged in the Fisheries, 50 in each 100 are

aliens; of the Laborers, about 36 out of each 100 males so employed are aliens; while in manufacturing industries, out of each 100 males employed, 21, or more than one-fifth, are aliens. The lowest percentages are found in the classes called "Government" and "Apprentices;" in the former, out of each 100 males there are about four (4.43) aliens; while out of each 100 males learning trades, there are nearly five (4.55) aliens.

The 12 classes of occupations considered in this table are usually called "Productive;" this does not mean that they are only productive in the sense of making or manufacturing some particular article, but includes those engaged in gainful occupations from which they derive an income.

We find the whole number of males engaged in these productive and gainful occupations to be 783,326, of whom 153,498, or 19.60 per cent, are aliens. Of the aliens, 118,323, or 77.08 per cent, are literate, while 35,175, or 22.92 per cent, are illiterate.

To each 100 males employed in the industries considered, more than 19 (19.60) are aliens, while of these aliens more than four (4.49) are illiterate.

In the next table are given the percentages of aliens of stated birth and descent of the total male persons employed in certain classes of occupation.

COUNTRIES.	Trade	Transportation	Agriculture	Manufactures	Laborers
Ireland,	1.02	6.19	2.68	3.64	14.66
Canada (French),	1.03	2.71	1.31	4.77	5.81
England,	1.02	1.08	1.10	2.50	1.23
Canada (English),	0.71	1.79	0.28	1.18	0.96
Nova Scotia,	0.57	1.88	0.76	1.23	1.47
Sweden,	0.17	0.46	0.30	1.39	1.21
Italy,	0.63	0.17	0.06	0.67	3.46
Russia,	1.34	0.18	0.09	1.11	0.93
Scotland,	0.43	0.61	0.56	1.00	0.51
Germany,	0.33	0.24	0.36	0.94	0.55
Portugal,	0.08	0.38	0.41	0.41	1.60
Poland,	0.15	0.05	0.07	0.50	1.06
New Brunswick,	0.22	0.58	0.14	0.41	0.35
Newfoundland,	0.05	0.13	0.01	0.19	0.36
Prince Edward Island,	0.07	0.22	0.05	0.21	0.13
France,	0.06	0.04	0.15	0.14	0.27
Wales,	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.11
Other foreign countries,*	0.60	0.32	0.43	1.01	1.23

* Including "unknown."

Percentages which look quite large when aggregated for all the countries considered, become comparatively small when allotted to each country. Under Trade, there are but four countries which show more than one per cent of aliens of the total male persons employed, these being Ireland, Canada (French), England, and Russia. Under Transportation the percentages grow larger, reaching 6.19 for Ireland, 2.71 for Canada (French), 1.88 for Nova Scotia, 1.79 for Canada (English), and 1.08 for England. Of all the male persons employed in Agriculture, 2.68 per cent are aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent; 1.31 per cent are aliens born in Canada of French descent or in other foreign

countries of French Canadian descent; while 1.10 per cent were born in England or of English descent.

In the manufacturing industries, of the whole number of male persons employed, 4.77 per cent are aliens born in Canada of French descent or born in other foreign countries of French Canadian descent; 3.64 per cent were born in Ireland or of Irish descent; and 2.50 per cent were born in England or of English descent. As will be readily seen from the table, in the fourth column, there are five other countries in which the aliens are found to be in excess of one per cent.

Considering the Laborers, we find that of the whole number of male persons so engaged, 14.66 per cent are aliens born in Ireland or of Irish descent; 5.81 per cent were born in Canada of French descent or in other foreign countries of French Canadian descent; and 3.46 in Italy or of Italian descent.

The following tables present comparisons for the Census years 1885 and 1895 regarding the aliens, the first table giving comparisons for total aliens, by countries; the second, for illiterate aliens, by countries; and the third, for literate, illiterate, and total aliens, by classes of occupations.

Below is given the total number of aliens in the Commonwealth in the years 1885 and 1895, by specified countries and descent; the figures are brought into comparison, and the increase or decrease in 1895 as compared with 1885 is shown.

COUNTRIES AND DESCENT.	TOTAL ALIENS		Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885
	1885	1895	
Ireland,	35,600	39,468	+3,868
Canada (French),	17,292	29,445	+12,153
England,	10,502	14,527	+4,025
Canada (English),	3,181	9,440	+6,259
Nova Scotia,	8,703	9,058	+355
Sweden,	2,889	7,855	+4,966
Italy,	1,874	7,702	+5,828
Russia,	539	7,359	+6,820
Scotland,	3,262	5,940	+2,678
Germany,	4,473	5,349	+876
Portugal,	2,175	4,722	+2,547
Poland,	385	3,156	+2,771
New Brunswick,	2,799	2,785	-14
Newfoundland,	470	1,687	+1,217
Prince Edward Island,	1,303	1,266	-37
France,	641	1,240	+599
Wales,	173	304	+131
Other foreign countries,*	2,870	9,307	+6,437
TOTALS,	99,131	160,610	+61,479

* Including "unknown."

Examining the total line, we find that in 1885 the number of aliens was 99,131; in 1895 it had increased to 160,610, an advance of 61,479, or 62.02 per cent. Each country shows an increase, with the exception of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, in both of which a slight falling off is noticed. The largest numerical increase shown is for aliens born in Canada of French descent or in other foreign countries of French

Canadian descent, the number in 1885 being 17,292, increasing to 29,445 in 1895, an advance of 12,153, or 70.28 per cent.

Considering percentages of increase, some of the countries show a much larger growth than that given for the Canada French. For instance, the aliens born in Canada of English descent or in other foreign countries of Canadian English descent show an increase from 3,181 in 1885 to 9,440 in 1895, an advance of 6,259, or 196.76 per cent. The noticeable increases for the other countries are as follows: Sweden, 4,966, or 171.89 per cent; Italy, 5,828, or 310.99 per cent; Russia, 6,820, or 1,265.31 per cent; Scotland, 2,678, or 82.10 per cent; Portugal, 2,547, or 117.10 per cent; Poland, 2,771, or 719.74 per cent; and Newfoundland, 1,217, or 258.94 per cent.

In the second comparative table, we confine our attention to the illiterate aliens engaged in productive industries, showing their number, by specified countries and descent, in 1885 and 1895, with increase or decrease.

COUNTRIES AND DESCENT.	ILLITERATE ALIENS		Increase (+), or Decrease (—), in 1895 as Compared with 1885
	1885	1895	
THE STATE.	25,255	35,175	+9,920
Ireland,	11,692	8,617	—3,075
Canada (French),	8,317	12,205	+3,888
England,	547	509	—38
Canada (English),	271	498	+227
Nova Scotia,	516	452	—64
Sweden,	185	437	+252
Italy,	964	3,423	+2,459
Russia,	149	1,775	+1,626
Scotland,	74	136	+62
Germany,	231	371	+140
Portugal,	1,466	3,071	+1,605
Poland,	140	1,387	+1,247
New Brunswick,	151	151	=
Newfoundland,	65	231	+166
Prince Edward Island,	39	30	—9
France,	56	116	+60
Wales,	14	95	+81
Other foreign countries,*	378	1,671	+1,293

* Including "unknown."

In 1885, the number of illiterate aliens in this Commonwealth, who were born in Ireland or were of Irish descent, was 11,692; in 1895 this number was 8,617, or a decrease of 3,075, showing a most satisfactory progress in the diffusion of education and the consequent reduction of illiteracy. On the other hand, considering those born in Canada of French descent or in other foreign countries of French Canadian descent, we have an increase in 1895 as compared with 1885 of 3,888. England, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island show small decreases; New Brunswick neither increase nor decrease; while in the case of 12 other countries (including "Other foreign countries and unknown"), an increase in the number of illiterate aliens is uniformly indicated by the figures.

In the final comparative table for 1885 and 1895 the literate and illiterate aliens are shown, with aggregates, by classes of occupations.

CLASSES OF OCCUPATIONS.	LITERATE			ILLITERATE			AGGREGATES		
	1885	1895	Increase (+), or De- crease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885	1885	1895	Increase (+), or De- crease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885	1885	1895	Increase (+), or De- crease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885
THE STATE.	69,675	118,323	+48,648	25,255	35,175	+9,920	94,930	153,498	+58,568
Government, . . .	201	651	+450	31	112	+81	232	763	+531
Professional, . . .	982	1,707	+725	86	110	+24	1,068	1,817	+749
Domestic service, . .	1,645	2,927	+1,282	203	254	+51	1,848	3,181	+1,333
Personal service, . .	1,817	4,459	+2,642	429	1,032	+603	2,246	5,491	+3,245
Trade, . . .	5,317	9,642	+4,325	1,193	1,378	+185	6,510	11,020	+4,510
Transportation, . . .	5,478	9,790	+4,312	2,305	2,091	-214	7,783	11,881	+4,098
Agriculture, . . .	5,949	2,364	-3,585	3,190	918	-2,272	9,139	3,282	-5,857
The Fisheries, . . .	1,888	3,301	+1,413	854	1,115	+261	2,742	4,416	+1,674
Manufactures, . . .	40,386	59,912	+19,526	11,438	14,717	+3,279	51,824	74,629	+22,805
Mining, . . .	425	924	+499	270	339	+69	695	1,263	+568
Laborers, . . .	5,463	22,422	+16,959	5,253	13,091	+7,838	10,716	35,513	+24,797
Apprentices, . . .	124	224	+100	3	18	+15	127	242	+115

Considering the aggregate columns for analytical purposes, we find in 1885 the number of aliens engaged in productive industries in this Commonwealth was 94,930; in 1895 this number had swelled to 153,498, an increase of 58,568. Of this increase the manufacturing industries absorbed 22,805, while those classified as day laborers had 24,797 additions during the decade named; or, in other words, 47,602 out of 58,568, or 81.28 per cent, were added to the two classes of occupations given.

In 11 of the 12 classes considered there were increases; in the other, Agriculture, there was a decrease shown, the number of aliens employed therein falling from 9,139 in 1885 to 3,282 in 1895, a decrease of 5,857.

The figures herewith presented would seem to supply valuable information in connection with the question of the restriction of immigration. One cannot look at the results shown in the preceding tables without feeling that although great increases in population may gratify our national pride, it is well to look below the surface and learn the character of these additions, and thus avoid regarding our industrial conditions with too much self-complacency.

If it is a good thing to be a citizen, meaning by that a good citizen, and if good citizens are the bulwarks of the State, surely the bulwarks are not in the best possible condition if out of all its male industrial workers 19 in every 100 are persons of foreign birth who have not as yet become citizens. Their interests, so far as shown, are commercial rather than political, and it is only from those politically affiliated with the community that we have a right to expect demonstrations of patriotism. It may be, and it is probably true that the great proportion of the aliens in this Commonwealth have a high regard for the State and for its institutions, and if they were imperiled, would rally to their defence.

But a standard has been set up in the naturalization laws of the United States, and taking them as a basis, we have no right to consider the men of foreign birth, no matter from what country they come, as politically affiliated, until they have conformed to those laws. And until they do conform to them, they are not "adopted citizens," although by

courtesy they are usually called such. They are simply "sojourners in a strange land," which they have visited for personal reasons — usually pecuniary gain. Whether their industrial or social status should be rendered other than it now is by legislation is a question for the law-makers and not for this Bureau to decide. We have given the fact — have painted the picture — and it surely is one in which radical changes in the line of improvement are needed.

IMMIGRATION ACT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Congress on March 3, 1903, approved an Act codifying and amending existing legislation with respect to the immigration of aliens into the United States. Some important changes are made restricting immigration. The new Act raises the head tax on all passengers not citizens of the United States from one dollar (\$1) to two dollars (\$2), but exempts citizens of Canada, Cuba, and Mexico from the payment of such tax. It also extends the liability for payment of this tax; it previously applied to passengers arriving by steam or sailing vessels from a foreign port to any port within the United States. In addition to these passengers, the new law makes the head tax applicable to persons coming by any railway or other mode of transportation, from foreign contiguous territory to the United States. This tax is not to be levied upon aliens in transit through the United States, nor upon aliens who have once been admitted to the country and have paid the head tax. The money collected from the per capita tax is paid into the United States Treasury and constitutes a permanent appropriation called the "immigrant fund." This is used under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury to defray the expense of regulating the immigration of aliens into the United States.

As to the classes of aliens whose entry into the United States is prohibited, the law of 1903 adds certain persons, including epileptics and persons who have been insane within five years previous, and to persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time; professional beggars; anarchists; etc. We quote the section of the law relating thereto in full:

That the following classes of aliens shall be excluded from admission into the United States: All idiots, insane persons, epileptics, and persons who have been insane within five years previous; persons who have had two or more attacks of insanity at any time previously; paupers; persons likely to become a public charge; professional beggars; persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease; persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude; polygamists, anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the

overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials; prostitutes, and persons who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or women for the purpose of prostitution; those who have been, within one year from the date of the application for admission to the United States, deported as being under offers, solicitations, promises or agreements to perform labor or service of some kind therein; and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes; but this section shall not be held to prevent persons living in the United States from sending for a relative or friend who is not of the foregoing excluded classes: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall exclude persons convicted of an offence purely political, not involving moral turpitude: *And provided further*, That skilled labor may be imported, if labor of like kind unemployed cannot be found in this country: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this law applicable to contract labor shall not be held to exclude professional actors, artists, lecturers, singers, ministers of any religious denomination, professors for colleges or seminaries, persons belonging to any recognized learned profession, or persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants.

The new Act extends the period within which persons landed in violation of the law, or who shall become public charges, are to be deported to two years, and in some cases to three years; previous law restricted time of deportation to one year. Sections 20 and 21 relating to this subject are quoted:

SEC. 20. That any alien who shall come into the United States in violation of law, or who shall be found a public charge therein, from causes existing prior to landing, shall be deported as hereinafter provided to the country whence he came at any time within *two* years after arrival at the expense, including one-half of the cost of inland transportation to the port of deportation, of the person bringing such alien into the United States, or, if that cannot be done, then at the expense of the immigrant fund referred to in section one of this Act.

SEC. 21. That in case the Secretary of the Treasury shall be satisfied that an alien has been found in the United States in violation of this Act he shall cause such alien, within the period of *three* years after landing or entry therein, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, as provided in section twenty of this Act, or, if that can not be so done, at the expense of the immigrant fund provided for in section one of this Act; and neglect or refusal on the part of the masters, agents, owners, or consignees of vessels to comply with the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to take on board, guard safely, and return to the country whence he came any alien ordered to be deported under the provisions of this section shall be punished by the imposition of the penalties prescribed in section nineteen of this Act.

LABOR DAY.

Labor Day is so closely associated with organized labor that to show how the observance of the holiday has spread throughout the United States and how its importance has increased year by year is indeed to show the growth and power of trade unionism. It gives the opportunity to labor organizations in all sections of the country to demonstrate their

strength and the progress of their forces. The celebration of the day generally consists of a street parade in which the unionists participate with the insignia of their different trades, and public meetings. At these meetings, the efforts of the unions throughout the year are reviewed, changes that have been made in wages and hours discussed, and suggestions made to be acted upon during the next year to uplift the condition of the laboring classes.

The idea of setting aside a day for the sole purpose of the working people originated with the Central Labor Union of New York in 1882. The annual parade which the body held in September of that year was looked upon with much favor, and agitation was at once started towards having a celebration one day each year, the same to be known as Labor Day. In 1883, the labor organizations of New York chose the first Monday in September for their holiday, and in the following year it was voted by the combined labor forces to have this day set apart for their annual demonstration.

The matter of legalizing Labor Day was subsequently brought to the attention of the legislature, New York being the first State in the Union to have a bill introduced on this subject. It did not become a law until May 6, 1887, being outranked in the passage of the measure by Oregon (Act approved February 21, 1887), Colorado (Act approved March 15, 1887), and New Jersey (Act approved April 8, 1887). Massachusetts was the fifth State to enact the law, May 11, 1887.

The observance of the day rapidly spread throughout the country and States followed in quick succession in legalizing the holiday, until up to the present time only a few States have not passed a law upon this subject. In 1894, by Act of Congress, approved June 28, the District of Columbia was granted the holiday.

The following statement shows the States setting apart the first Monday in September for the observance of Labor Day and also the year of acceptance of the Act, in chronological order.

In 1887, Oregon (the original law legalized the first Saturday in June but the Act of 1893 repealed the former law and made the first Monday in September the legal holiday), Colorado, New Jersey, New York, and Massachusetts; in 1889, Connecticut and Nebraska; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Maine, Washington, Kansas, Indiana, Tennessee, New Hampshire, Illinois, Georgia, and South Carolina; in 1892, Virginia, Utah, and Alabama; in 1893, Texas, Delaware, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Florida, Michigan, California (original law set apart the first Monday in October but Act of February 23, 1897, specified the first Monday in September), and Rhode Island; in 1895, Montana and Missouri; in 1898, Vermont; in 1899, North Carolina (original law stated the first Thursday in September but was changed to first Monday in September by law passed January 23, 1901), and West Virginia; in 1902, Arkansas and Kentucky.

The legislature of Pennsylvania originally set apart (April 25, 1889) the first Monday in September but the observance of the day was changed by a law passed May 31, 1893, which made the first Saturday in September the legal holiday.

In Louisiana (the Parish of Orleans) the twenty-fifth of November is celebrated by Act approved July 7, 1892.

In the territory of New Mexico, as well as in the State of Maryland, Labor Day has not been legalized by specific action of the legislatures but it has been the custom for several years for the governors to issue a proclamation declaring the first Monday in September a legal holiday to be observed as Labor Day. In Wyoming, while a day has not been set apart by law, yet the first Monday in September is observed as labor's holiday. Labor Day is generally observed as a holiday in Arizona, although not made so by law.

It will be seen from the foregoing summary that the legalization of Labor Day has been almost general throughout the United States. There are but seven States that have not secured enactments on the subject; they are: Idaho, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming. The District of Columbia has passed the measure, and the territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Maryland annually observe the holiday, although not by legislative action.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1903.

In this article we give a resumé of the bills introduced in the Legislature of 1903 pertaining directly or indirectly to labor. The text of the labor laws of the present year will be published in full in the Labor Chronology to be issued in the fall. During the session over 90 petitions and bills relating to labor were introduced in the Legislature, many of which pertained to the same subject and were almost identical in nature. We have classified the bills under subject-heads and have shown the disposition of such as claimed the attention of the legislative body.

It will be seen that a large number of the measures were given leave to withdraw or were referred to the next General Court. Fourteen bills were referred to the committee for investigation of labor matters, which reports its findings to the next General Court; nine of the bills became laws in addition to the five resolves relative to the textile schools. Two labor bills were vetoed by the Governor, one being that regulating the hours of labor for firemen in cities of more than 40,000 population; the other was the bill constituting eight hours a maximum day's work for public employés.

It may be stated here that the classification in the following summary is entirely arbitrary, also that the disposition of some of the bills is subject to slight revision owing to the fact that the final legislative bulletin is not yet completed.

Assignment of Wages. Three petitions introduced with bills covering assignments of wages and future earnings and loans on personal property. Leave to withdraw.

Corporations. Committee on Revision of Corporation Laws (appointed 1902) reported to the House a bill relative to business corporations. This bill was amended and became a law in June.

Corporations and Employés. To define and regulate respective rights. Referred to committee on relations between employers and employés.

Discharge of Employés. Relative to discharging and prohibiting blacklisting. Rejected in House.

Employers and Employés. Ten House bills and four Senate bills introduced during session of 1903 referred to a committee for investigation. [This committee was appointed to revise the laws concerning the legal relations between employers and employés (resolve).] Became a law June 5.

Employers' Liability. Seven petitions introduced relative to actions against employers for injuries. Referred to committee on relations between employers and employés. — Resolve recommending the passage by Congress of the Lodge Employers' Liability Bill. Ought not to pass.

Employés' Death Benefits. Relative to payments on account of deaths of employés of the city of Boston (committee reported second bill). Became a law June 22.

Employment under Civil Service. Relative to tenure of employment under civil service. Leave to withdraw. — To abolish application of civil service laws to laborers. Ought not to pass. — Relative to employment in the civil service; new bill substituted. Rejected in Senate.

Employment on Election Day. Four petitions with bills to prohibit employment during certain hours on election day. Three were given leave to withdraw, and one ought not to pass.

Employment of Unemployed. To authorize additional work upon State highways in times of industrial distress. Leave to withdraw. — Relative to the employment of the unemployed. Leave to withdraw. — To provide for the establishment in cities and towns of emergency funds for the employment of labor in times of business depression. Next General Court.

Employment of Women and Minors. Twelve petitions with bills relating to the employment of women and minors in manufacturing or mechanical establishments; requiring the posting of time tables in mercantile establishments; and relative to the employment of minors during school vacations were introduced. Six were given leave to withdraw, four rejected in the Senate, and two referred to the next General Court.

Free Employment Bureaus. Two petitions with bills introduced to provide for the establishment of free employment offices in certain cities. These were referred to the next General Court and a petition to direct the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to report as to the expediency of establishing free employment offices. Became a law in May.

Hawkers' and Peddlers' Licenses. Relative to granting licenses to certain soldiers and sailors. Became a law in June.

Hours of Labor (other than Women and Minors). To establish office hours in departments of the State government. Became a law in April. — Relative to fire department of the city of Boston and to authorize Boston's city council to regulate hours of service for fire department employés. Leave to withdraw. — Regulating hours of labor for firemen in cities of more than 40,000 inhabitants. Vetoed by Governor May 19. — Providing for additional commissioner to further the adoption by the States of a uniform eight-hour law. Next General Court. — Relative to hours of labor of employés of county jails and houses of correction. Leave to withdraw. — Six petitions

with bills introduced to constitute eight hours a maximum day's work for public employés; these were consolidated into one bill. Vetoed by Governor in June. — Relating to hours of labor of railroad employés was given leave to withdraw but Senate substituted bill and then rejected same. — Regulating hours of labor of nurses and attendants in hospitals and asylums. Leave to withdraw. — Reducing the hours of labor of motormen. Leave to withdraw. — Constituting eight hours maximum day's work for watchmen and turnkeys in the State prison and Concord Reformatory. Ought not to pass.

Injunctions. Regulating the manner of granting injunctions in labor matters; limiting the meaning of the word "conspiracy" and the use of restraining orders; and relating to injunctions and suits of equity. Referred to committee on relations between employers and employés.

Labor Unions. Relative to registration of insignia, ribbons, rosettes, or buttons. Became a law April 29.

Licensing Barbers. Three petitions with bills introduced. One to provide for licensing barbers and two to establish a board of examiners for barbers and to regulate the management of barber shops. Rejected in House.

Licensing Engineers. Repealing Acts providing for licensing of engineers and firemen of stationary engines and boilers. Leave to withdraw.

Pensioning of Employés. Authorizing city of Boston to pension certain employés (two bills). Leave to withdraw. — Relative to pensioning members of Boston Police department (committee reported second bill). Next General Court. — Relative to the further extension of the pension system in the Boston Police department. Became a law May 5. — Relative to pensioning firemen in cities; authorizing the retirement of the employés of the Commonwealth; authorizing cities to establish death benefits and retirement funds for their employés; and relating to the pensioning of war veterans who are officials or employés of the county of Suffolk or the city of Boston were severally given leave to withdraw. — Relative to pensioning employés of the city of Boston and relative to the pensioning of war veterans who are members of the police force of the city of Boston, each reported ought not to pass.

Restriction of Aliens. To preclude from certain occupations persons who do not declare an intention of becoming citizens. Leave to withdraw.

Shoe Manufacture. Order introduced as to feasibility of establishing industrial schools to instruct persons in the manufacture of shoes. No legislation necessary.

Strikes and Lockouts. Allowing peaceful communications with applicants for positions during labor disputes (committee reported second bill). Rejected in Senate. — Regulating advertisements and solicitations for employés during strikes and lockouts. Rejected in House. — Defining rights of employer and employé in labor disputes. Next General Court.

Textile Schools. Resolves in favor of the Lowell Textile School, New Bedford Textile School, and Bradford Durfee Textile School of Fall River. These resolves became laws March 16. — Resolve providing for completion of a building for the use of the Bradford Durfee Textile School. Became a law April 30. — Resolve in favor of the Lowell Textile School. Became a law in April.

Unsafe Labor Appliances. Relative to use by painters of ropes, ladders, and other appliances. Leave to withdraw.

Use of Fans or Blowers. Requiring use of fans or blowers where wheels composed partly of emery or buffing wheels or emery belts are used (committee reported second bill). Amended in Senate and became a law in June.

Wages. Relative to pay of laborers employed by Metropolitan Park Commission. Next General Court. — Relative to payment of textile factory operatives. Rejected in Senate. — Relative to payment for overtime work by the employés of the city of Boston. Leave to withdraw.

QUARTERLY RECORD OF STRIKES.

Considering the number of strikes and lockouts which took place in Massachusetts during the second quarter of 1903, we find there were a total of 82, by months as follows: April, 28; May, 38; and June, 16. The number of strikes, although larger than that for the preceding quarter, is considerably smaller than for the corresponding quarter in 1902. There were several general strikes during the quarter under review which affected many establishments and more than one city or town. These we have considered in each instance as one strike.

The causes of the strikes were many and varied, but we give in the following table a condensed statement of the causes, together with the results:

CAUSES.	RESULTS					Total Strikes
	Succeeded	Com-promised	Failed	Pending	Not Stated	
Wages,	5	9	10	2	9	35
Hours,	1	1	1	-	-	3
Wages and hours,	4	1	1	-	4	10
Wages, hours, and recognition of union,	1	2	2	-	-	5
Against employment of non-union men,	2	-	-	1	5	8
Other causes,	6	1	8	2	4	21
TOTALS,	19	14	22	5	22	82

It will be seen that a large percentage of the strikes was caused by enforcement of demand for increase in wages or against reduction in wages. Wages alone, hours alone, and wages and hours combined constituted the cause of 53 strikes, or 64.63 per cent of the total number occurring during the three months.

In the following statement are given the cities and towns wherein the strikes took place, together with the number of disputes occurring in each: Boston, 16; Springfield, eight; Lynn, six; Fall River, four; Haverhill, Lowell, Salem, and Worcester, three each; Brockton, Greenfield, Holyoke, New Bedford, North Attleborough, Spencer, Waltham, and Westfield, two each; and Beverly, Cambridge, Chelmsford, Chicopee, Everett, Gardner, Gloucester, Lawrence, Malden, Mansfield, Middleborough, North Adams, Peabody, Pittsfield, Quincy, Somerville, Swampscott, Warren, Watertown, and Woburn, one each.

The industries and classes of workmen involved in the disputes, together with the number of disagreements in each case, follow: Building

trades employ  s, 29 ; laborers and teamsters, seven each ; bakers, bridge and structural iron workers, cotton goods operatives, and metal workers, four each ; boot and shoe operatives, three ; coal handlers, two ; wood, wire, and metal lathers, artificial stone and asphalt workers, hoisting engineers, marine engineers, clothing employ  s, mattress makers, quarry workers, hosiery workers, cutlery workers, woollen goods operatives, jewelry workers, leather employ  s, butcher workmen, carpet weavers, wooden goods employ  s, employ  s on firearms, machinists, and starch workers, one each.

Reviewing the duration of strikes and lockouts, we find that in four instances, involving 56 employ  s, strikers' places were immediately filled. In 20 instances, involving nearly 3,000 employ  s, the strikes were pending or the duration was not stated. Three strikes lasted less than one day, and involved 113 workmen ; 11 strikes lasted one day, and involved four workmen ; three strikes lasted two days and involved 140 workmen ; in five instances the dispute lasted three days, involving 85 employ  s ; in two instances, five days, involving 150 employ  s ; in four instances one week, 724 employ  s ; in one instance, 11 days, 12 employ  s ; in two instances, two weeks, 700 employ  s ; in one instance, 13 days, 150 employ  s ; in one instance, 17 days, 150 employ  s ; in two instances, three weeks, 230 employ  s ; in one instance, 27 days, 15 employ  s ; one strike lasted four weeks and three days and involved 50 workmen ; one lasted five weeks, involving 78 workmen ; one lasted six weeks and five days, involving 60 employ  s ; one, eight weeks and five days, involving 300 employ  s.

In the aggregate, the number of persons involved in 38 of the strikes was about 3,250, the working-days lost on account of these strikes being about 45,700.

Among the important strikes occurring during the quarter were those of the artificial stone and asphalt workmen in Boston, involving about 600 ; the strike of 300 shoe operatives employed by Field Bros. & Gross Co., of Brockton (which lasted over two months) ; the general strike of carpenters in Brockton ; the strike of 600 quarry workers employed in the Chelmsford and Westford quarries ; the general strike of the North Shore carpenters, involving over 800 journeymen ; the general strike of carpenters in Waltham, Watertown, and Newton, and the paper makers' strike in Holyoke which was pending at the close of the quarter.

The strike of textile workers of Lowell was officially declared off during this quarter, after 12 weeks' duration. In February, the Textile Council demanded 10 per cent increase in wages which the mill agents refused to grant, claiming that they could not afford to do so. Conferences were held, but no progress was made toward an amicable settlement of the difficulty. The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, having been notified of an impending strike, held interviews with the Mayor and Board of Trade, and joint conferences were held with the agents of

the seven corporations and representatives from the Textile Council. Attempts at conciliation failed, and on March 28 the Textile Council notified the Lowell Cotton Manufacturers Association of the unanimous vote of the Council to strike, it being their intention to cease work at noon on Saturday, March 28, unless the mill agents decided to grant the increase, the same to go into effect on the following Monday, March 30. Notices were posted by the mill agents before noon on Saturday that the mills would close for an indefinite period, about 13,000 operatives thus being thrown into idleness. In the case of one corporation, employing 3,500 persons, only a small number were involved in strike; they soon returned to work or their places were filled.

On April 6, the Legislature adopted an order directing the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to make an investigation of the textile strike. Public hearings were given at the City Hall in Lowell for one week beginning April 9. Representatives of both parties to the controversy appeared, as well as the public interested. For purpose of investigation, the treasurers of the seven corporations involved offered to submit their books to the Board and to experts. As previously stated, the manufacturers claimed that they could not afford to grant increase demanded, while the counsel for the operatives introduced no evidence, as they claimed that it had been conceded in previous joint conferences that general prosperity was being enjoyed throughout the country and that higher wages were being paid in like manufacturing in Fall River and New Bedford. An inspection of the mills in question was made by the State Board and by an expert who reported his findings to the Board. After the investigation by the Board a report was submitted to the Governor on April 22, who, on the same day, transmitted it to the Legislature. The finding of the Board was that the mills involved, with the exception of one, could not afford to grant the increase in wages.

The mills remained closed until June 1, when they reopened to operatives who wished to return at the old rates of wages, it being understood that no change was to be made in wage schedule. It was estimated that within two weeks about 70 per cent of the mill hands had returned. On June 21, the Textile Council, by unanimous vote of the 14 unions affiliated, declared the strike off. The mill agents agreed to take back as many operatives as were needed and that no discrimination should be made against the strikers except in the case of a few persons regarded by mill managers as in opposition to their interests, but under no circumstances would any of the employés who had filled the places of strikers acceptably be discharged to make room for returning operatives.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACTS.

Illiteracy in Boston.

In considering the number of illiterates in the city of Boston, it may be well to state what has been covered by that term. The question of illiteracy as considered by the Twelfth United States Census was applicable only to persons 10 years of age and over; the test of literacy was based upon the ability to read and write not necessarily in the English language but in the language ordinarily spoken by the individual. The following table shows the number of illiterates, in 1900, by sex, color, and general nativity:

COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY.	Males	Fe- males	Both Sexes
BOSTON.	8,664	14,656	23,320
Total white,	8,001	14,133	22,134
Native white, native parent- age,	72	93	165
Native white, foreign parent- age,	151	261	412
Foreign white,	7,778	13,779	21,557
Colored,	663	523	1,186

It will be seen that the total illiterates numbered 23,320; of these 22,134 were white and 1,186 were colored. As to the degree of illiteracy, of the whole number specified 2,695 could read but could not write, while 20,625 could neither read nor write.

The following statement shows, by color and general nativity, the increase or decrease in the number of illiterates in 1900 as compared with those of 1890:

COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1900 AS COM- PARED WITH 1890	
	Number	Percent- ages
Total white,	+1,970	+9.77
Native white (native parent- age),	-101	-37.97
Native white (foreign parent- age),	-81	-16.43
Foreign white,	+2,152	+11.09
Colored,	+179	+17.78
TOTAL,	+2,149	+10.15

The percentage of total increase in illiteracy in 1900 as compared with 1890 was 10.15, as will be seen from the table. There were large decreases in the native white, native parentage, as well as in the native white, foreign parentage. The increase in illiteracy of the foreign white population was 11.09 per cent, while the percentage of increase for the colored element was 17.78. These increases in illiteracy seem excessive, but it must be borne in mind that the increase in the total population of these elements was very large. The increase in the foreign white population of Boston, 10 years of age and over, in 1900 against 1890 was 25.59 per cent. The colored population of the city, 10 years of age and over, increased 50.20 per cent in 1900 as compared with 1890.

The relative proportion of illiterates among the native white (native parentage), native white (foreign parentage), foreign white and colored elements of Boston for the Census years 1890 and 1900 are shown in the following table:

COLOR AND GENERAL NATIVITY.	1890		1900	
	Num- ber	Per- cent- ages	Num- ber	Per- cent- ages
Total white,	20,164	5.53	22,134	4.99
Native white (native parentage),	266	0.23	165	0.14
Native white (foreign parentage),	493	0.50	412	0.31
Foreign white,	19,405	12.77	21,557	11.30
Colored,	1,007	13.56	1,186	10.63
TOTALS,	21,171	5.69	23,320	5.13

A review of the table shows that the largest proportion of illiterates is included in the foreign white and colored population.

The total illiterates of Boston in 1900 comprise 5.13 per cent of the total population of Boston 10 years of age and over. Boston is outranked by many cities in the Commonwealth, as to amount of illiteracy. The cities having the largest number of illiterates are Fall River, with 14.9 per cent, followed by New Bedford, with 12.2 per cent, and Holyoke, with 11.4 per cent.

Three Professions in Massachusetts.

The following table gives the number of lawyers, physicians and surgeons, and clergymen for the principal cities of Massachusetts and for the State in 1900:

CITIES, AND THE STATE.	Law- yers	Physi- cians and Sur- geons	Clergy- men
Boston,	1,008	1,816	677
Brockton,	33	73	45
Cambridge,	194	163	137
Chelsea,	30	47	37
Fall River,	40	100	92
Fitchburg,	27	50	30
Gloucester,	21	24	22
Haverhill,	39	57	49
Holyoke,	29	57	29
Lawrence,	41	90	57
Lowell,	89	146	91
Lynn,	58	137	66
Malden,	60	74	45
New Bedford,	45	94	63
Newton,	114	90	91
Salem,	38	48	38
Somerville,	66	102	65
Springfield,	84	163	82
Taunton,	31	49	31
Worcester,	135	236	140
Other cities and towns,	1,277	1,881	1,850
THE STATE,	3,459	5,497	3,737

Conjugal Condition — Massachusetts.

In considering this subject we have not included the population of the State under 10 years of age. The total number of single people in Massachusetts, in 1900, was 1,020,758, or 45.03 per cent of the total population of the State 10 years of age and over. The married persons numbered 1,053,937, or 46.49 per cent; the widowed, 176,545, or 7.79 per cent; the divorced, 6,381, or 0.28 per cent, while the unknown numbered 9,427, or 0.41 per cent.

Considering the conjugal condition of the males, we find there were 511,313 single, or 46.58 per cent of the total male population included. The married males

numbered 529,015, or 48.20 per cent; the widowed, 48,369, or 4.41 per cent; the divorced, 2,451, or 0.22 per cent. In 6,433 cases, or 0.59 per cent, the conjugal condition of the males was unknown.

The females who were single numbered 509,445, or 43.56 per cent of the total female population of the State considered; the married females numbered 524,922, or 44.88 per cent; the widowed, 128,176, or 10.96 per cent; the divorced, 3,930, or 0.34 per cent; the unknown, 2,994, or 0.26 per cent.

It may be noted from the foregoing figures that the variation between the males and females, single and married, is but slight, while the widowed and divorced show larger differences. The number of widows in the State exceeds the number of widowers by 6.55 per cent. The number of women who are divorced is 0.12 per cent greater than the number of divorced men.

Productive Population in Massachusetts.

The number of persons in Massachusetts engaged in gainful occupations in 1900 was 1,208,491, or 53.31 per cent of the total population of the State 10 years of age and over. Of this number, there were 879,458 males, or 80.13 per cent of the total males 10 years of age and over; the females gainfully employed numbered 329,033, or 28.14 per cent of the total female population 10 years of age and over. Of the total number of persons productively employed, the males constituted 72.77 per cent, and the females 27.23 per cent.

Class of Immigrants in 1902.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the fiscal year 1902 was 648,743, of which number 466,369 were males and 182,374 were females. In the aggregate 74,063 were under 14 years of age, 539,254 were from 14 to 45 years, and 35,426 were 45 years and over. Illiteracy was considered only for those 14 years of age and over. It was reported that there were 2,917 persons who could read but could not write and 162,188 who could neither read nor write, making a total of 165,105, or 25.45 per cent, illiterates arriving in 1902. The people contributing the greatest amount of illiteracy were the Italians with 48.64 per cent of the total number of illiterates, followed by the Poles with 14.81 per cent. The persons bringing \$30 or over with them into this country numbered 77,355, while 413,705 persons brought less than \$30. The average amount brought per immigrant was about \$16. Occupations were applicable to the immigrants in 495,584 cases. Of this number, 323,241 were laborers and 69,913 were personal and domestic servants. It will be readily seen that these two classes of unskilled labor represented nearly 80 per cent of the total persons having occupations. The various races contributing to the alien immigration in 1902 were as follows: Italian, 180,535; Polish, 69,620; Hebrew, 57,688; Scandinavian, 55,780; German, 51,686; Slovak, 36,934; Croatian and Slovenian, 30,233; Irish, 29,001; Magyar, 23,610; English, 14,942; Japanese, 14,455; Finnish, 13,868; and all others, 70,391. Those who had been in the United States before numbered 61,595. The number of immigrants debarred from landing in 1902, together with the causes, are given in the following tabular statement:

CAUSES.	Sea-ports	Over-land	Total
Idiots,	7	10	17
Insane,	27	15	42
Paupers, or likely to become public charges,	3,944	3,837	7,781

CAUSES.	Sea-ports	Over-land	Total
Loathsome or contagious diseases,	709	516	1,225
Convicts,	9	5	14
Assisted immigrants,	-	15	15
Women for immoral purposes, . .	3	10	13
Contract laborers,	275	788	1,063
Without certificates,	-	241	241
TOTALS,	4,974	5,437	10,411

Report of Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States, 1902.

Emigration from Italy to the United States.

Of 648,743 immigrants reaching the United States during the fiscal year 1901-02, 178,372, or 27.50 per cent, were Italian (145,729 males and 32,643 females) as against 135,996 Italian immigrants arriving during the year 1900-01. Of the number for 1901-02, 165,631 landed at New York, 84,090 of them (50.77 per cent) settling in the State of New York, 32,892 (19.86 per cent) in Pennsylvania, and 8,669 (5.23 per cent) in Massachusetts; 17,711 (10.69 per cent) were under 14 years of age, 135,571 (81.85 per cent) between 14 and 45 years, and 12,349 (7.46 per cent) over 45 years; 111,188 (67.13 per cent) were unskilled laborers, 19,559 (11.81 per cent) skilled laborers, 494 (0.30 per cent) engaged in the liberal professions, and for 34,390 (20.76 per cent) no occupation was stated. Of the total number of Italians emigrating to this country, 2,213 (1.32 per cent) were not allowed to enter, 2,020 being debarred as paupers, 98 under the contract labor law, 85 on account of contagious diseases, four on account of insanity, and six as ex-convicts. Of the immigrants over 14 years of age, 71,996 were illiterate. — *Bollettino dell' Emigrazione, Rome, 1902, No. 11.*

Citizenship—Japanese.

Japanese are not entitled to become citizens of the United States, according to the decision of the Supreme Court of Washington in the Matter of Yamashita.

Compulsory Education—Rights of Parents.

A statute requiring the compulsory education of children was held not to infringe the right of parents, in the case of *The State v. Bailey*, recently decided by the Supreme Court of Indiana.

Labor Laws of Porto Rico.

We give in full some of the labor laws of Porto Rico, enacted in 1902. In addition to the acts quoted, labor legislation was passed upon the liability of employers for injuries to employés, protection of employés as voters, enforcement of contracts of employment, examination and licensing of plumbers, etc.

Employment of Children. Section 166. No child of either sex, under 16 years, shall be compelled to work in agricultural factories and manufacturing establishments over six hours per day, three in the morning and three in the afternoon. All persons who shall violate this provision shall be fined in a sum of from five to fifteen dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for each offence.

Sec. 167. No foreman, teacher or other person having under his charge the work, care or education of a minor under sixteen years of age, shall resort to inhumane treatment to compel such minor to work or to study. Any violation of the provisions hereof shall

be punished with a fine of from five to fifteen dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days for each offence.

Labor Combinations not Unlawful. Section 553. The orderly and peaceable assembling or co-operation of persons employed in any calling, trade or handicraft, for the purpose of obtaining an advance in the rate of wages or compensation, or of maintaining such rate, shall not be unlawful, nor shall it be unlawful for such persons to organize trade or labor assemblies or unions for the purpose of bettering the mental and material condition of the members thereof by lawful peaceable means.

Hours of Labor upon Public Works. Section 624. No laborers shall be compelled to work more than eight hours per day, and they shall be, if possible, residents of the municipality.

Organized Labor in Hawaii.

No attempt to organize labor into unions affiliated with those of the States appears to have been made in Hawaii until about the time of annexation. The journeymen plumbers are said to have been the first to form a union, and they were rapidly followed by the carpenters, painters, machinists, electric fitters, and a number of other urban trades. Sugar workers are not organized, probably because so few unions exist in this industry in the States. For a time there was an association of the different trades called the Building Trades Council, which had technically ceased to exist in the autumn of 1902, though the former officers retained their titles pending some action to revive the organization. In the fall of 1901, when there were many outside workmen in Honolulu and a Labor Day celebration was projected, an unsuccessful attempt was made to form a "Hawaiian Amalgamated Confederation of Labor." These are the only attempts to federate organized labor in Hawaii that have been made to date. The membership of the unions has declined rapidly during the past year, partly because of the shifting character of the white working population and partly because there has been a decided decrease in the number of white mechanics, especially in the building trades, residing in Honolulu. Hawaiians and Portuguese do not generally belong to workmen's organizations, though they are eligible to membership. The Sailors Union of the Pacific has a branch at Honolulu and there is a Masters and Pilots' Association among the officers of the local steamship companies. Mutual benefit and fraternal associations having for their prime motive the assistance of needy members do not thrive in the islands, inasmuch as there has hitherto been very little unemployment or want among the white working population. The trades unions are practically identical with those of the States in organization and management. They are branches of the general organizations and act under the supervision of the latter.—*Report on Hawaii, 1902. Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C.*

Slave Labor in the Philippine Islands.

Chap. 1369, Sec. 5. Neither slavery, nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in said islands.

Sec. 74. The government of the Philippine Islands may grant franchises, privileges, and concessions, including the authority to exercise the right of eminent domain for the construction and operation of works of public utility and service, . . . *Provided further,*

That it shall be unlawful for any corporation organized under this act, or for any person, company, or corporation receiving any grant, franchise, or concession from the government of said islands, to use, employ, or contract for the labor of persons claimed or alleged to be held in involuntary servitude; and any person, company, or corporation so violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit all charters, grants, franchises, and concessions for doing business in said islands, and in addition shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten thousand dollars.

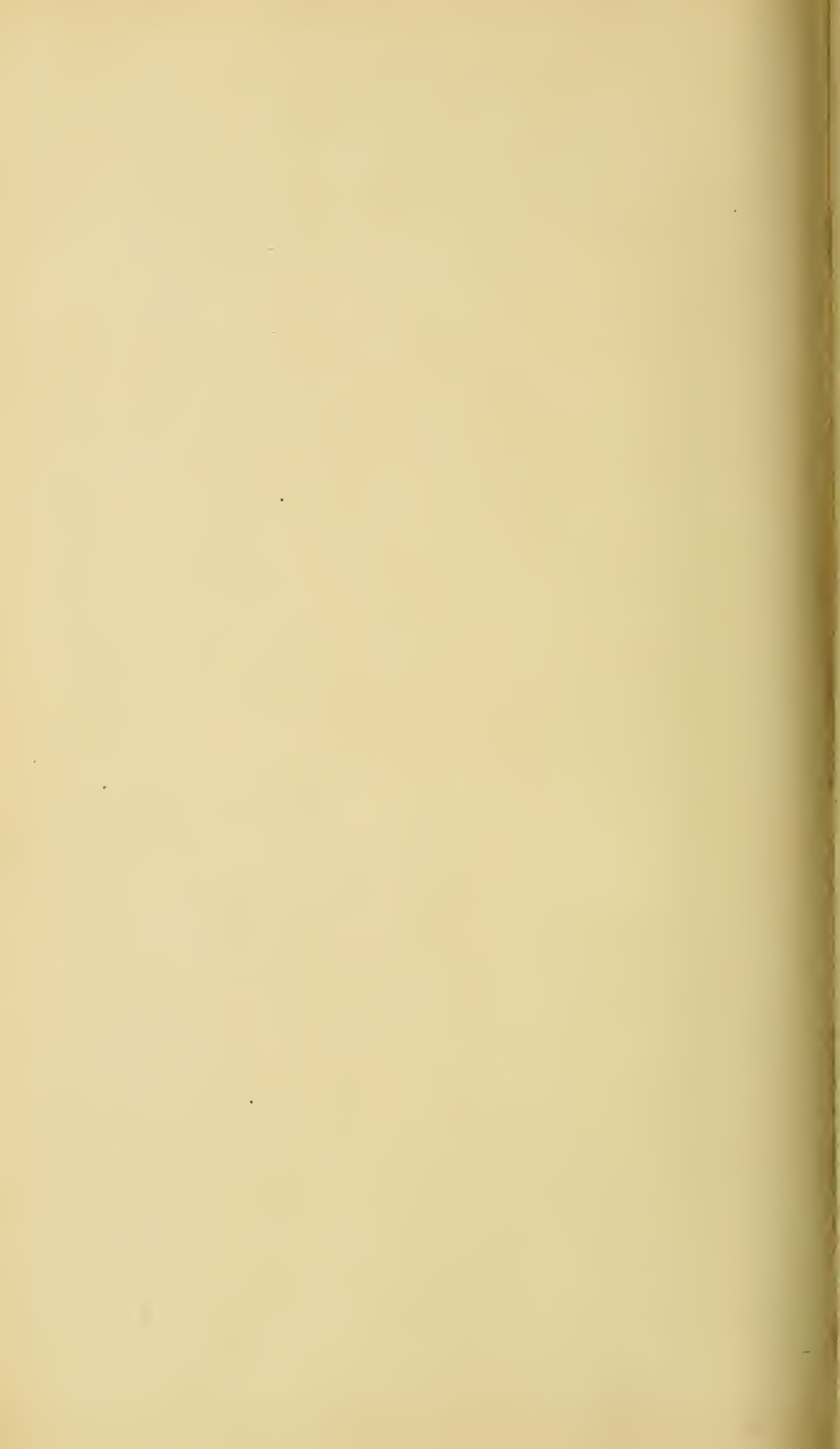
Approved July 1, 1902, Acts of Congress.

Bureau of Statistics—Philippines.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Philippine Islands, created Sept. 19, 1900, by the United States Philippine Commission, is located in the city of Manila. The law reads that the Chief Statistician "shall superintend and direct the collection, compilation, and publication of such statistical information concerning the Philippine Islands as may be required by law, and shall perform his duties under the general supervision of the military governor." All information collected by the Bureau concerning the business of persons, firms, or corporations is strictly confidential; failure of this requirement being considered a misdemeanor, the punishment for which is a fine or imprisonment, or both. Every person more than 18 years of age, residing in the Islands is required, if requested to do so, by the Bureau or officials thereof, to give all information possessed by him or her. All persons refusing to do so are liable to penalty of a fine of \$100, or imprisonment for three months. All officers or managers of corporations or firms are obliged to give such information as the Bureau may see fit to request.

Strikes and Lockouts in Germany in 1902.

During the year 1902, 1,084 strikes were inaugurated in Germany. Of the strikes 470 (43.36 per cent) occurred in the building trades, 139 (12.82 per cent) in woodworking and cabinet making, and 106 (9.78 per cent) in textile industries, 16 industries being affected by the remaining 369 strikes. Full settlement was reached in 1,060 cases with 53,912 strikers, 228 strikes (8,529 strikers in 405 establishments) resulting in success, 597 (23,379 strikers in 1,103 establishments) in failure, and 235 (22,004 strikers in 1,929 establishments) in compromise. In the 3,437 establishments affected, 131,086 persons were employed, 21,135 of whom were under 21 years of age; 6,272 persons were forced into idleness; in 849 establishments business was entirely suspended while strike lasted. Of the 1,060 strikes, 663 were brought about by demands for changes in wages, 160 for changes in hours, and 237 by other demands; 111 strikes (10.47 per cent) lasted less than one day, 391 (36.89 per cent) from one to five days, 172 (16.23 per cent) from six to 10 days, 117 (11.04 per cent) from 11 to 20 days, 75 (7.08 per cent) from 21 to 30 days, 101 (9.53 per cent) from 31 to 50 days, 65 (6.13 per cent) from 51 to 100 days, and 28 (2.64 per cent) 101 days or more. Of the 51 lockouts occurring, 46 were settled during the year and affected 948 establishments employing 18,705 persons, of whom 1,907 were under 21 years of age; in 30 cases the lockouts were settled in favor of the employer, in nine cases in favor of the employees, and in seven cases compromises were effected.—*Streiks und Aussperungen im Jahre 1902, Berlin, 1903.*







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